THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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The People's Press

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY L. V. BLUM,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Miscellaneous.

THE THEORY OF RAIN—THE EFFECT OF ATMOSPHERIC CONCUSSION.

We have in the course of our exchange readings seen several random paragraphs, vaguely attributing the unprecedented fall of rain this season to the great quantity of gunpowder exploded in different parts of the country and the stirring up and unsettling of the atmosphere by the concussions of heavy cannon, resulting in the gathering up of clouds and rain, as a consequence.—The truth of this has been demonstrated by an actual fall of rain on a battle-field, commenced under a clear sky, and ended by a tremendous thunder shower breaking upon the combatants. This is true of localities, but there are few instances of rain produced by elementary agitation in one quarter which has extended over any great area of country much beyond the central point of agitation.

We have striking illustrations of the production of rain by such agencies in the battles of Manassas, Pea Ridge and Shiloh. The firing in each of these bloody contests was long, heavy and continuous, and the dispatches tell us in more than one instance that the successful General found it impossible to follow up the pursuit or the advantages gained, by heavy rain falling and flooding the roads and rivers.

The bombardment of Sumter closed in a rain storm; so did the terrific cannon and musketry assault on Fort Donelson, and the mortar pelting of Island No. Ten.

European battle-fields furnish well authenticated testimony in support of the theory. Rain fell like a blessing upon the bloody field the night closing the fight at Waterloo, and many of the wounded were succored by the rain they caught in their caps and canteens.

During the siege of Sebastopol, which lasted three hundred and sixteen days and nights, and where more powder was exploded than during any siege or battle history gives any account of, rain fell at intervals so frequent that the trenches were half the time filled with mud and water, in which the gunners and marksmen stood up to their knees. The battle of Solferino was fought by the Sardinians, French and Austrians, in the midst a terrific thunder storm, heavens artillery mingling with that of the allies: Then we often read of a storm "coming up and putting an end to the fight."

We allude to these historical facts more to suggest an observation of similar phenomenon in connection with events around us, rather than to advance anything in support of the theory of rain, which may or may not be true.

Some years ago, in a season of great drought, a scientific, but excentric *savant*, applied to Congess for the use o. government gunp wder and ordnance to bring rain upon the parched earth; but the wise men of the nation laughed him out of the legislative halls, and the world called him crazy. The truth of his theory has been demonstrat d as nigh to the satisfaction of skeptics as such theories of the sky and and clouds and air are generally brought. Things progress until a drought may be overcome by human agency, as many other things are, and every agriculturist become his "own rain producer" when irrigation is needed.—*Richmond Examiner.*

From the N. Y. Herald, 27th ult.

EUROPE DEFIED BY YANDEEDOM.

The details of the news by the Arabia are of much more decided character than the telegraphic summary which we published on Wednesday seemed to indicate. Our Paris correspondence, too, throws great additional light upon the movements now going on in France and England. It appears that the programme is that France will take the lead in the "mediation" or intervention scheme for the settlement of the civil war in America, while England secretly pledges her moral, and, if necessary, her physical support; that the basis of the intervention, is to be, if not separation as a sine qua non, at least a decision of the question by the votes of the people of the Southern States, each State to determine for itself what is to be its future connection—whether with the Northern States or the Southern Confederacy—and that, to carry out this arrangement, an armistice should take place for six months—the proposition to be made at Richmond and Washington simultaneously in the middle of July—and in the event of the North refusing to accept the intervention, the European powers will immediately acknowledge the independence of the Revolutionary States, and will also consider what further action is may be necessary and proper to take in the premises.

These views are confirmed by the tone of the French and English press, as well as the full reports of the debates in the British Parliament.

The Loudon Post, the organ of Lord Palmerston and of Count Persigny, in an article dated June 14, has the following very suggestive observation:

"It is a matter of astonishment that long ere this some demand has not been made upon the Government to take some steps toward effecting a cessation of hostilities which have proved so disastrous in their consequences to this nation. The time may come, and that shortly, when it will become the paramount duty of neutral States to interpose; but now, as at the commencement of the war, they are undoubtedly bound to stand aloof."

The language of Lord Palmerston is in singular harmony with this. He says:—"We have, at present, no intention of offering mediation between the two contending parties." And so Earl Russell in the other house: "Certainly there is no intention on the part of her Majesty's Government to mediate at the present moment." This implies that the time will soon come when England will "interpose." Meanwhile Napoleon is to go ahead, as the Manchester Guardian suggests. The Emperor would prefer to have England openly with him in the start, but she prefers that France should bear the shock resulting from the insolent proposition. Meantime the English population are to be worked up to the fighting point by such unprecedented harangues against a friendly nation as those indulged in by the ministers of the Crown against the same people.

The London Times suggests the mediation at first of Napoleon and the Czar, while England holds back, and then goes on to say: "If, as seems more than possible, the resolution of the Southerners avails to protract this war from month to month, then the time must come when the intervention of Europe will be demanded by the interests of humanity, and, perhaps, accepted willingly by the exhausted combatants." In another article, the same journal, representing, as it does, the oligarchy of England, thus sounds the warning note upon another point: "It cannot be doubted that we are approaching a time when a more important question even than that of an offer of mediation may have to be considered by England and France. The Southern Confederacy has constituted itself a nation nearly a year and a half. During that time the attachment of the people to the new Government has been indubitably shown. Immense armies have been raised, the greatest sacrifices have been endured, the persistance of the South in the war through a long series of battles—some victories, some defeats—had shown the force and consistency which are looked upon as the tests of nationality." The writer proceeds to observe that if the South claim its recognition as an Independent Power, the precedents of the British and Spanish American colonies, of Belgium, and of Tuscany and Naples, forbid England "to question this right when asserted by the Confederate States; and that "it is the duty of the British Government to anticipate this possible event."

For some time past British statesmen and their press have put a restraint upon their wonted hostility to the United States. They are beginning perhaps, to forget the affair of the capture of their West India mail steamer, which so nearly involved them in a war with this country. They then blessed their stars that they escaped, as it were, out of the fire. At that time, too, they hoped that the insurrectionary States would succeed in their design. They are now disappointed. They see that the rebellion, fomented by British gold and influence, will soon be crushed, and they are becoming desperate. Their long cherished purpose to divide the country they know will prove a failure, and hence their rage and its insolence to the American Republic.

Lord Palmerston, for example, has the audacity to say that the English Government will consider what is the proper course for it to adopt with regard to the proclamation of Gen. Butler at New Orleans, just as if that were any business of Lord Palmerston or of the British Government. Earl Russell hopes that our Government, for its own sake, will repudiate the act of General Butler. This looks somewhat in the nature of a threat, as much as to say: "You had better of your own accord rebuke Gen. Butler, or we will take you in hand, as we did in the case of the Trent." Is England to become censor general of the manners of all nations in peace and war, and to punish them if they do not square with her ideas of propriety? Such impudence and presumption can find no precedent save in the British monarch who stood on the sea shore and ordered the waves to recede, but they flowed on in their majesty, and poor Canute was soon compelled to escape from their power.

But let England rest assured, that by any European coalition she can form she will be as unsuccessful in her designs against the independence, the union and integrity of the American Republic, as were all her coalitions for the dismemberment and destruction of the Republic of France. At that time France had no naval force with which she could compete with her rival. Yet she held her own. But the navy of the Republic of the United States is more than a match for that of Britannia, which so long ruled the waves; and whereas France was surrounded in close contiguity by England and her allies, the field of operations in America would be separated from the foe by a vast ocean 3,000 miles wide. How much less therefore, is her chance of success against a Republic mightier than France, and that has remained unconquered ever since she had an existence. Let British statesmen, therefore, beware of what they do. The cup of their iniquity is nearly filled. They have come second best out of two wars with the United States; out of a third perhaps, they would never come out at all. The Southern fleet is completely used up. We have a powerful naval force left almost unemployed. With this, reinforced as it will be next fall, by a tremendous addition of iron clad gunboats, we will be in a position to annihilate the navies of England and France, and of all the maritime powers of Europe. Canada and the British West India islands would fall, like ripe pears, into the lap of the American Republic, and Great Britain would cease to own a foot of soil in the New World, while perhaps Ireland, taking advantage of her tyrants difficulty, would at last work out a successful revolution, and leave "the sister island" alone in its glory.

RECENT CHANGE IN N. C. TROOPS.

Major John A McDowell, First regiment, to Lieut. Colonel, vice Matt W Ransom, promoted Col. 35th regiment.

Tristrim L Skinner, senior Capt. 1st regiment, to be Major vice John A McDowell, promoted.

Major Bryan Grimes, 4th regiment, to be Lieut. Col. vice John A Young, resigned.

Absalom K Simonton, senior Captain, to be Major, vice Bryan Grimes, promoted, (killed at Richmond.)

Capt. Isaac E Avery, 6th regiment, to be Lieut. Col. vice Lightfoot, promoted Col. 23d reg't, and killed at Richmond.

Col. Pender having been promoted to a Brig. Generalship, Lieut. Col. Avery takes command of the 6th.

Major Wm J Martin, (late Professor in the University of N. C.,) to be Lieut. Col. 11th "Bethel" regiment, vice Wm A Owens, promoted Col. of 53d regiment.

Egbert A Ross, senior Captain, to be Major 11th, vice Martin, promoted.

Lieut Col. Benjamin O Wade to be Colonel 12th regiment, vice Solomon Williams, transferred to 19th regiment, 2d Cavalry.

Lieut Col. Henry M. Rutledge, 25th regiment, to be Colonel, vice Clingman, promoted to Brigadier General, P A C S A.

Major Samuel C Bryson, to be Lieut Colonel, vice Rutledge, promoted.

John W Francis, senior Captain, to be Major, vice Bryson promoted.

Lieut Col. David Coleman, 39th regiment, to be Colonel, Capt. Hugh H. Davidson, Lieut-Colonel, ——Reynolds, Major.

Major Elisha Cromwell, 44th regiment, to be Lieut-Col. vice R C Cotton, resigned.

Capt. Tazewell L. Hargrove, to be Major, vice Cromwell, promoted.

Col. Solomon Williams, 12th regiment, to Colonelcy 19th regiment, (2d Cavalry,) vice M L Davis, deceased.—*State Journal.*

THE YANKEE ARMY.

The Chicago Tribune says that the pay rolls sum up 700,000 men, but the Department can't find more than 600,000, and the Chairman of the Military Committee believes there are only 500,000.—It has been suggested in Congress that fraudulent pay rolls have been made out, by which the pay of the missing 200,000 men is secured by swindlers—officers of course. The Chairman's figures are as follows:—

Gen. McClellan's column	125,000
Gen. Halleck's do	135,000
Gen. McDowell's do	25,000
Gen. Banks' do	25,000
Gen. Fremont's Department	30,000
Gen. Burnside's do	25,000
Gen. Hunter's do	20,000
Gen. Brannan's (Key West, etc.)	5,000
Gen. Butler's column	15,000
Gen. Curtis and Steel	20,000
Gen. Dix and Wool	12,000
Gen. Blunt's Department of Kansas	5,000
New Mexico, and going	10,000
Gen. Mitchell's column	16,000
Guard duty in Ky. and Tenn	15,000
Guard duty in Missouri	5,000
Guard duty below Island 10	5,000
Guarding prisoners North	7,000
Total	500,000

The Tribune itself says "from the above there should be deducted ten to fifteen per cent. for soldiers in the hospitals, at home, on furlough, and discharged for physical incapability, leaving a total of 450,000 men capable of doing duty.—The exact number, if the exact truth were known, may not exceed 400,000 efficient men. Scores of regiments that marched from home 1000 strong, can muster now only 300 to 500 men, and few regiments number more than 700 to 800 rank and file. The rebels have suffered the same degree of shrinkage, and perhaps worse."

A FRENCH TEST OF FRIENDSHIP AFTER DEATH.

Paris has been considerably amused at a little occurrence, which is another evidence of virtue being rewarded, as well as a further proof of the truth of the proverb about "early birds" and "worms." An old citizen of Gaul, who spent a good deal of money during life in entertaining his friends, died recently in the Faubourg St. Germain. Wishing to put the friendship of those who had "eaten of his meat and drunk of his cup" to the test, he declared in his will that, in case his death should occur between October and March, his funeral should take place at eight in the morning, and at six should he die during the other months of the year. Letters of invitation to the funeral were to be sent to all his friends, and those who attended were to receive, each one, for the males five thousand francs, and for the females eight thousand francs. The result was that more than four hundred letters, inviting attendance at the funeral at six o'clock in the morning, were sent out, and of these how many do you suppose had the effect to rouse from their beds these willing sharers in the former bounties of him whom they were requested to follow to their final home? Twenty-nine faithful ones only answered the roll-call, and these were exceedingly surprised, a few days afterward, to be informed that five thousand francs each were awaiting their disposal at their dead friend's notary. Among the fortunate faithful ones were Count Henri d'Arcos, consul general of Spain; Edouard Houssaye, director of the Gazette de Beaux Arts, and the librarian of the Empress. The recipients immediately decided to appropriate each a thousand francs of the legacy towards the erection of a monument over the grave of the giver.

YANKEE SLAVE TRADING—A CARGO TAKEN TO CUBA.

We are informed by a citizen of New Orleans, a gentleman of high character, who recently arrived from Nassau, that a cargo of Carolina and Georgia slaves were recently taken from Port Royal by a Yankee vessel, carried to Cardenas, in Cuba, and there sold to the planters of the Island. We are also informed that the Spanish Consul has received positive information of the transaction. The report comes very direct, and we have no reason to doubt its correctness.

Now here is a specimen of Yankee sympathy for "the poor slave," as he is wont so hypocritically to term him. Southern negroes are seduced from kind masters and comfortable homes by promises of freedom and equality, and by way of fulfilling their promise their Yankee benefactors tear them away from families and friends and sell them into slavery. The world should be informed of the iniquitous transaction, and the guilty nation that tolerates it should be held up to universal scorn.

At the beginning of this war, soon after the occupation of Hilton Head by the Federal troops, we expressed the opinion that Southern masters had little to fear from a voluntary abandonment of their homes by the slaves—that Yankee rule for a few months would perfectly satisfy the slaves with their former condition, and they would return at the first opportunity offered them. There was one source, though, from which we apprehended loss. As large numbers of slaves are being collected on the Islands, we predicted that it would not be long before Yankee slavers would make their appearance in the offing, and that finally these deluded blacks would be stolen or induced to go aboard, with or without the convenience of the officers in charge, when anchor would be immediately weighed and all sails set for a West India port. Our prophecy has been fulfilled, if all reports be true, in two separate instances.—*Savannah Republican, June 26.*

THE GOVERNOR.

We doubt much whether there are many of our citizens better qualified to make us a Governor than Col. Vance. He is, in all his sympathies, a North Carolinian. His birth, his raising and training, his associations, his Education, and everything about him from infancy up tend irresistably to make him every inch one of the people. From respectable walks of life, and moderate means, he has been brought up in that way which fits him admirably for the discharge of executive duties. Whilst learning other useful things, he was learned to work, a most important and necessary part of education. He knows the wants, feelings, and wishes of those in humble life, as well as of other classes.

If the farmers, the mechanics or others engaged in the industrial pursuits, approach or appeal to him, he knows what they want; he understands them; he is able to make them understand him, and attends to their wants and wishes.

If the soldier applies to him, he sympathises with and feels for him, and will have all his reasonable and just sequests attented to. This he will be better prepared to do, because he has been a soldier himself, and by actual experiment in the ranks, become familiar with his sufferings and hardships.—He cannot, if he would, be anything but the soldier's steady and constant friend.

When he shall be Governor, and we believe he will be, we are satisfied from his history and character, that he will have all the business pertaining to his office under him, done promptly and satisfactorily. He will be soon at any and all hours of the day, to will all these in the various offices subject to his control. When the soldiers or any of their friends call for business or information, the business must be done, proper explanations given, and if the call is not made at the proper office, or to the proper officer, the applicant will be treated in an accommodating manner, and shown or directed to the proper place and person, and not put to the trouble of walking round to all the offices, until he returns perhaps to the one he just left. There are thousands of men loyal and true in the State who from actual experimental knowledge know the necessity of a change in this particular, but they have been deterred from being loud in their complaints, from fear of being charged with being disloyal, or indifferent to our independence.

[From the Fayetteville Observer.]

COL. ZEBULON BAIRD VANCE.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I very much approve your determination to support for the office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the forces of North Carolina, Col. Zeb. B. Vance, of Buncombe. From intimate acquaintance I know he possesses uncommon gifts and has had abundant opportunities for improving them.

His natural gifts are great quickness of perception, mother wit and common sense to a remarkable degree, a fine mind, great energy and readiness of resources, and above all a genial disposition and an honest and kind heart. He is a self made man. His inherited little more than a good library, but that library he used to great advantage. I first knew him a boy of sixteen, and was astonished at his accurate knowledge of the English Classics. He finished his education at the University of North Carolina, where he attained the first distinction in his studies, being especially eminent in the department of Constitutional Law. After leaving College he obtained license to practice law, and soon had a fine practice at the bar. He served as member of the General Assembly from Buncombe, and afterwards a vacancy occurring in the Mountain district by the elevation of Gen. Clingman to the U. S. Senate, Col. Vance was induced to offer himself as a candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives, being opposed by the Hon. W. W. Avery. As Gen. Clingman had carried the district by about two thousand majority, and his influence was in Col. Avery's favor, many thought it the merest folly for Col. Vance to oppose the manifest sentiment of the people. The result showed the accuracy of Vance's judgment and his hold on the affections of the mountaineers, for he defeated Avery by over two thousand majority. And the following year Col. David Coleman was vanquished by a similar majority. The ability, mental resource, eloquence, humor and presence of mind exhibited by Col. Vance in these contests with powerful champions, have given him high reputation as an orator.

The course of Col. Vance in Congress was eminently conservative. He labored hard to stay the tide of Northern fanaticism, and he carefully refrained from language calculated to stir up sectional feeling. But when the Northern President over-stepped the bounds of the Constitution, refused all efforts by our wisest and best men for conciliation, and called for troops from North Carolina to make war on the rights of the South, Vance's voice was for prompt and earnest resistance in arms. If Andy Johnston and Horace Maynard had taken counsel of Vance, their names would not now be infamous, and East Tennessee would not be a thorn in the side of the Confederacy.

Not content with raising his voice for war, whilst most of the prominent politicians were clinging around Gov. Ellis and Col. Winslow of the Military Board, begging for office, Col. Vance volunteered as a private in the Rough and Ready Guards. That company made him its Captain, and long before the aforesaid hungry patriots had wormed themselves into the public crib, he was serving his country in the hot and unhealthy country near Norfolk. But his merits were not forgotten. He was soon, though absent at the time, elected Colonel of the 26th regiment of volunteers, easily defeating, I am told, L. O'B. Branch, then Colonel of the Commissary department; but it was not many days before Col. Branch of the Commissary department was appointed Colonel of a regiment by Gov. Clark, and then by the President Brigadier General, and Vance placed under him. The duties of these various stations Col. Vance fulfilled to the satisfaction of all except one or two partisan editors—to their satisfaction until it was discovered he would oppose their schemes of making Johnston Governor. Few better combine the three qualities laid down by Jefferson as necessary to a faithful public servant, industry, capacity, integrity, than Colonel Vance. Few men have had finer opportunities of learning the duties of a Governor in these trying times. He is a statesman and can conduct the affairs of the Camp.

Some men, Messrs. Editors, believe in the stock of men, as in the stock of horses. I will therefore mention that no one in the State can boast of a prouder lineage than Col. Vance. His grand-father by his mother's side was Zebulon Baird, from whom he inherits his name. Col. Baird was one of the best citizens of Buncombe, honored and respected all his days, served for many years as a member of the General Assembly from Buncombe. His grand-father by his father's side was Colonel David Vance, a Revolutionary hero, who fought at King's Mountain.

COTTON FACTORY BURNED.—The old Lincoln Cotton factory at Lincolnton, N. C., was burned down on Monday night. The fire was supposed to be accidental. The loss is said to be about $40,000. It was one of the oldest factories in the State. It was the property of Messrs. L. D. Childs and W. J. Hoke.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Death of Gen. Scott's Wife.—A telegraphic dispatch from West Point states that Gen Scott has received intelligence of the death of his wife at Rome on the 10th ult. Mrs. Scott, (formerly Mayo) was attended in her last illness by her daughter and son-in-law. Her age was seventy-two years.—*New York Post.*

THE REBEL ONSET—AN AWFUL SCENE.

A member of the New York Seventh regiment, prominently engaged in the first days fight in front of Richmond writes as follows in regard to the action:

Our spherical case shot were awful missiles, each of them consisting of a clouted mass of twenty-six musket balls with a charge of powder in the centre that is fired with a fuse, the same as Shrapnell. The missile first acts as a solid shot, plowing its way through masses of men, and then exploding, hurling forward showers of musket balls that mow down the foe in heaps.

Our battery threw 24 of these 4 minute, and as we had the exact range of every part of the field every shot told with frightful effect. But the enemy were not at all daunted—they marched steadily, and hailed a perfect torrent of balls upon us. We and our men, our horses, were not shot down, will forever be a mystery to me. We did not mind the leaden hail however, but kept pouring our case shot into the dense masses of the foe, who came on in prodigious and overwhelming forces. And they fought splendidly, too. Our shot tore there ranks wide open, and shattered them asunder in a manner that was frightful to witness, but they closed up again at once, and came on as steadily as English veterans. When they got within 40 yards, we closed our case shot and opened on them with canister, and such destruction I never elsewhere witnessed. At each discharge great gaps were made in their ranks—indeed whole companies went down before that murderous fire, but they closed up with an order and a discipline that was awe inspiring. They seemed to be animated with the courage of despair, blending with the hope of a speedy victory if they could be an overwhelming rush, drive us from our position. It was awful to see their ranks torn and shattered by every discharge of canister that we poured right into their faces, and while their dead and dying lay in piles, closed up and still kept advancing right in the face of the fire.

At one time, three lines, one behind another, were steadily advancing, and three of their flags were brought into range of our guns spotted with canister. "Fire!" shouted the gunner, and down went those three flags, and a gap was opened through those three lines as if a thunderbolt had torn through them, and the dead lay in swaths. They at once closed up and came steadily on, never halting or wavering, right through the woods, over the fence thro' the field right up to our guns and sweeping everything before them captured every piece. When we delivered our last fire, they were within fifteen or twenty paces of us, and, as all our horses were either killed or wounded we could not carry off a gun. Our whole division was cut to pieces, with what loss I do not know. We fell back to a second line of entrenchment, and there held the enemy in check until reinforcements arrived, and then we kept our position until night put an end to the fight.

A CURIOUS SET OF WOUNDS.—A soldier of powerful, brawny frame, belonging to the 21st North Carolina, so badly cut up at the late battle of Winchester, is lying at the Seminary Hospital, in that town. He received a Minnie bullet in both thighs, from opposite directions. A ball entered the arm near the elbow, and went crash ng through the wand muscle up to the shoulder, and cut at the clavicle.—Another entered just above the small of the back. The surgeons endeavored in vain to find it. Several days afterwards, it passed from his bowels. The ball is preserved by Dr. Chapple, and is but little flattened. The question is how did that ball get into the intestinal canals, and pass thence without causing death? All the army surgeons say there is no parallel case on record. The man eats heartily, has excellent digestion, and has been lying nearly four weeks, and has every prospect of getting well of his wounds. His skin has a healthy appearance, his eye is clear, and he talks cheerfully.—*N. Y. Com.*

Salt.—We are happy to be able to inform our readers that Gov. Clark has taken certain steps, which need not now be explained, by which he hopes to secure an ample supply of Salt for the entire State the ensuing season. We state this to allay the anxiety which has necessarily been felt on this subject, and can assure the people that his Excellency has the best of reasons for believing that his fondest anticipations will be realized in this matter. Efficient agents have already been employed, and are now engaged in perfecting the arrangements.—*Raleigh Telegraph.*

Remedy for Flux.—Many of our soldiers being constanly subjected to change of water and trying exposures, suffer from flux. An almost immediate remedy for this painful affection of the bowels is found, says an old head, in the use of sage tea with some red pepper stirred in it. Let it be drunk at intervals, and in a short time the patient will be entirely relieved.

THE TWO GENERALS HILL.—Major General A. P. Hill is a Virginian, promoted from a Brigadier for conduct at the Battle of Williamsburg. Maj. General Daniel H. Hill (or Bethel Hill) is a South Carolinian, from York, who first achieved distinction at the battle of Bethel. Both commanded divisions early engaged in the great engagement of Thursday and Friday last. Both to be out of a family.

We need hardly say the above is from the Charleston Mercury. It is so decidedly Mercurial that it shows for itself.

Gen. Daniel H. Hill, a native of N. Carolina, the Col. of a North Carolina regiment when he received his appointment as General, is always claimed by the *Mercury* and others as a South Carolinian, because he had recently resided in that State. Gen. Daniel H. Hill the 1st N. C. Volunteers, (Bethel) a citizen of North Carolina, made a General as such and commanding mainly North Carolinians is put down as also of South Carolina because born in York District. Heads I win, tails you lose, is a favorite action in practice with some of our neighbors.—*Wil. Journal.*

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1862.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Owing to the advanced price of everything (except newspapers) the *Press* will not be sent to subscribers, after their term expires, at club rates, in the future.

The *Press* will be conducted strictly, hereafter, upon the CASH system; and persons will please bear in mind that, when they order the *Press*, to remit any amount, not less than one dollar, and their favors will receive prompt attention.

Terms.

One year,	$2.00.
Six months,	1.00.

NOTICE.—From and after this date, no subscription to the *Press* will be received for a shorter term than six months.

☞ We are authorized to announce M. MASTEN, as a candidate for re-election to he office of Sheriff, for the county of Forsyth.

☞ We are requested to announce Col. JAMES E. MATTHEWS as a candidate for a seat in the Senate of our next State Legislature, for the counties of Stokes and Forsyth.

☞ We are authorized to announce DR. E. KERNER, as a candidate for the House of Commons in the next General Assembly, for the county of Forsyth.

☞ We are authorized to announce JOHN P. NISSEN, as a candidate for the House of Commons in the next General Assembly, from Forsyth County.

☞ We are authorized to announce WM. GOSLIN, Esq., as a candidate to represent the citizens of Forsyth county in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

☞ We are authorized to announce N. L. WILLIAMS, JR., a candidate to represent the people of the counties of Yadkin Surry, Ashe, Alleghany, and Watauga, in the Senate of the next Legislature.

WHEAT WANTED.—Wanted, a small lot of old Wheat, for which the highest market price will be paid. Enquire at this office.

☞ E. A. Vogler, Esq., gives notice that he will be prepared, in a few weeks, to pay off all the County Bonds and Coupons due this month.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on the following young men of the senior class, from this section of the State:—

Wm. Alford, Randolph; A. C. Blackburn, Forsyth; J. W. Goslin, Forsyth; C. W. Ogburn, Greensborough.

SEIZURES.—Government Officers, last week, seized a large amount of Sugar and some 500 barrels of Flour which were stored in Charlotte. Thirty cents per pound was allowed for the Sugar. The Sugar and Flour both were taken for the soldiers.

LOOK OUT!—It will be seen by advertisement, in this paper, that one of Capt. Pledger's horses has been stolen, the advertisement also giving a description of the supposed thief. There are some circumstances connected with this affair, which require notice, in order to put the public on their guard against imposters.

The supposed thief represented himself as a wounded soldier, having been in a number of battles, but took care not to show his wounds. He tarried at Winston a few days, when an opportunity offered for his conveyance to near the Shallow-ford of the Yadkin River. He lurked about that neighborhood for several days, until last Friday, when he, Capt. Pledger's horse, and a valuable gold watch of a neighbor's, were missing.

Let our people take warning, and not trust strangers too far, in these peculiar times.

Election.—The people of this State will vote for Governor, members of the Legislature and Sheriff, in their several Counties on Thursday, the 7th day of August. All our soldiers in Camp, wherever they may be, will vote for the same officers, on Thursday the 31st of July. Citizens or soldiers of this State can vote for Governor, but not for legislators or sheriffs, in any County of the State, where they may be on the day of election.

DEATH OF SOLDIERS—In Richmond, on the 20th ult. of a wound received in the battle of the 31st May, Lieut Joshua D Zigler of Co. H, (Stokes Boys,) 22d reg't.

At Camp Winder Hospital, Richmond, 15th June, Alph. Sapp, in the 20th year of his age member of Capt H.E.Charles (late C.C. Cole,s) company, 22nd Regiment.

In Virginia, on the 21st ultimo, Burton Lemly, son of Mr. Samuel Lemly, of this city. He fell not amidst death shots falling thick and fast, but he was not the less a martyr in the sacred cause of Southern independence. He contracted the disease of which he died—Typhus fever—in the exposure incident to camp life—*Jackson Mississippian.*

GENS. MAGRUDER AND HUGER.—It is regarded that Gen. Magruder's attempt to dislodge, by a direct charge, one of the enemy's strongest batteries, during the memorable Tuesday's fight, at Richmond, was exceedingly illjudged; and he is reported to have been in no fit condition to command, and ordered the charge without regard to results. The gallant Lee, Meares, Stokes, Pettaway, Merritt, Taylor, Foote, Alsten, and hundreds of our brave boys fell heroically in that bloody fight. Col. Vance was in it but escaped.

It is reported that Gen. Magruder has been relieved of his command in the army of Richmond, doubtless on account of his want of judgment on the occasion. Gen. Magruder and Huger, it is said, do not enjoy the confidence of the army to any great extent.

The Governor's Election.

We feel every day more and more convinced that Col. Vance is emphatically the people's candidate for Governor. Every body seems to be for Vance in this section of the country, and we hear good reports from all over the State; and having had opportunities to converse with soldiers from the army, within the past few days, we have come to the conclusion that his election is certain, as the N. C. Troops are, with very few exceptions, also Vance men. Vance will sweep the whole State—a very large majority of citizens and the soldiers in camp, will vote for him with the greatest pleasure.

This is as it should be: The people have called for Col. Vance in their primary meetings, and public sentiment has pointed to him as the man for the times, as our cotemporary of the Hendersonville Times justly remarks; and then asks, who brought out Wm. Johnston? "Not the people, emphatically not the people! He was brought out by the "Test Oath" clique in the Convention. As they dispersed from that body and went home through the State, they gave the people to understand that Col. Johnston "was the man" for Governor and the times. Up to that time, the people never heard of Col. Johnston. And the most rabid, ultra, intolerant and proscriptive men and papers in the State now are moving heaven and earth to defeat Col. Vance. Why do these ultra papers and men support him with such zeal, vehemence and proscriptive venom, if he is a moderate man, and acceptable to all fair and moderate men? Do they not expect Col. Johnston, if elected, to carry out their behests, and to place them in office, and give them the public patronage? Certainly they do; and if elected, he will certainly do it, upon the pretended ground that *old Union men*, as they term them, can't be trusted.

The people have not called for Col. Johnston. The representative press of the people has not called for Col. Johnston."

For the Press.

BE NOT DECEIVED.

Messrs. Editors:

In your last issue I see a brief article under the caption of "Eligibility." Please pardon me for offering a few remarks in relation thereto.

The idea conveyed in said article has been misconstrued by designing men, in order to mislead and deceive the unwary. I am well aware that allusion was made to certain gentlemen *recommended* by the Sentinel, and elsewhere, as suitable candidates, who do not posses the requisite quantity of land to entitle them to seats in the General Assembly. All the candidates announced in the Press, I know are eligible. But the object seems to be, in certain quarters, to create confusion and cause dissatisfaction among the people with the candidates who announced themselves earliest, and were the first in the field.

I take this occasion to warn the people of Forsyth against all manner of falsehoods and misrepresentations which may be circulated on the eve of the election.—Believe them not—their object is to mislead and deceive. Remember, the Constitution requires a member of the Commons to be possessed of 100 acres of land in fee, in the county in which he resides, six months previous to the election.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

MR. JOHNSTON AT THE GOLDSBORO' CONVENTION.—An intelligent and highly respectable citizen of Wayne County assures us that Mr. Johnston, the spoils' party candidate for Governor, attended the Goldsboro' Convention in March, 1861. That Convention organized what was termed the "Southern Rights party." The object of that party was to force North Carolina out of the Union whether Lincoln gave sufficient cause for it or not, and whether the people willed it or not. The history of that Convention and the designs of the so-called "Southern rights party" will be written some of these days.

We are assured that Mr. Johnston declared in that Convention that if *secession* brought on a war, he would volunteer to *fight*. Has he done it? Has he redeemed his pledge? Certainly not. He has been sitting in the shade, while Col. Vance has been fighting in the front of the battle.

Here is a fair specimen of these no party spoils' party gentlemen. It is claimed that Mr. Johnston is a no-party man and yet he was a member of that odious Goldsboro' Convention, and a member of the so-called "Southern rights party."—*Raleigh Standard.*

The Northern papers begin slowly to acknowledge the defeat of the "Grand Army." Much indignation is expressed against Stanton the Lincoln Secretary of War. It is positively asserted that he has been removed, and that Gen. Scott, now aged and infirm, has been appointed his successor.

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

Mr. Nissen's Card.

The Winston Sentinel of the 4th, assails me in the following manner: "J. P Nissen has been one of the most rabid opponents of the war in which the country is engaged that resides in the county of Forsyth. When the Confederate Tax was ordered to be assessed, we have been informed by what we suppose good authority, that he pointedly and persistantly refused to take the required Confederate oath, and he alone with the exception of one other man in the county did not comply with the law as to the enlistment of property. Those things we have heard together with many others in regard to Mr. Nissen, and we publish them for the purpose of giving Mr. Nissen an opportunity of correcting them if they are false." I pronounce the whole of the foregoing charges against me as false, except that of being opposed to involving the country in war. I repel the insinuation that I am not true to the South. I was born and raised in the South, all I have is in the South, and I am as true to the South as the Editor of the Sentinel or any other man in the South, and I think much truer to the interests of the South than those original secessionists who brought on this war, which is destroying thousands and tens of thousands of our poor children. I shall never deny that I was utterly opposed to secession, I foresaw its fearful consequences. We had a good Constitution and good Government. It never oppressed me or any other man, but protected us in the fullest enjoyment of our civil and religious privileges. If I had then advocated secession which its friends said was to be peaceable, but which has involved us in a war, the equal of which has never devastated any country, then I should feel I had deceived the people and been untrue to the best interests of the country. But I opposed secession to the last, because I knew that a horrible war would ensue from it, and because I loved the South, and did not wish to see our children slain by thousands, nor our slaves and other property endangered and destroyed. But after we were plunged into this war and our State had seceded and placed us under another Government, however much I was opposed to secession, I submitted as a law-abiding man, and have had a son in the army for more than twelve months prosecuting the war, which is more than many of these noisy and loud-mouthed secessionists who aided in bringing on the war have done.

Those men who labored day and night to bring on this war are the untrue men to the South; and not we who tried to save the South from this dreadful calamity. Although I have a son who is aiding in the prosecution of the war, which neither he nor I had any hand in bringing on, yet no man would rejoice more than I to see our country once more restored to peace, in the full enjoyment of all our rights, civil and religious. The charge that I refused to give in my Confederate tax, or to take the Confederate oath, is utterly untrue. I attended at the time and place appointed by the tax Assessor to give in my tax, I disagreed with the assessor (who I believe was not in a proper condition to list property correctly,) about the value of my land, and I had not with me a list of my notes and accounts. Consequently the matter was postponed for another time. And I afterwards made four attempts to list it but failed, not on account of any blame of my own.

He that charges me with ever having failed or refusing to pay any of my taxes, State or Confederate, utters a wilful and deliberate falsehood. I expect to be heard more at length on this subject before the August election. I beg leave, Mr. Editor, to say in conclusion, that I may not be misunderstood, that I am for the South, and for the safety and welfare of her institutions, but I don't consider those who involved her in this war, *the South*. They have, I fear, proved themselves to be her ruin, and I am now and forever opposed to them, but not to my country.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN P. NISSEN.

The Conscription Law—Government Hands.—The War Department has determined hereafter to limit the detail of men engaged on Government work to sixty days—extension of these details to be made when deemed necessary: Conscripts engaged on government work will be enrolled and permitted to go on with their work by the form of a detail limited in time as expiained above. The rule is calculated to guard against abuses, as it is well known that a number of persons have managed to avoid the burdens of military duty on pretences of all sorts of temporary jobs for the government.—*Examiner.*

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON —MEETING OF MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES' CONGRESS.

On Sunday last, a meeting of the conservative members of Congress was held in Washington city. Mr. Crittenden presided, and thirty five members were present and signed the resolutions, which were adopted, in substance, as follows:

1st. That the Federal Constitution should be maintained intact.

2d. That the relations of the States to the Federal Government are undisturbed by the war.

3d. That the several States shall be revisited with all their rights and privileges under the Constitution.

4th. That the doctrine of the State necessity is arbitrary and tyrannical and subversive of all Constitutional Government.

5th. That no man should have his property confiscated, except by trial and conviction in a court of law, with all the rights and privileges of trial by jury.

6th. That the Acts of Confiscation passed and meditated by the present Republican majority of Congress are wholly unconstitutional.

7th. That the emancipation of slaves directly or indirectly, by Congress, has no warrant in the Constitution.

8th. That the Acts of Congress this session, in this behalf, are illegal and void.

9th. That to administer the Government on any other principal is to establish a new and dangerous system—in fact, a despotism.

McClellen to be Guillotined.—A gentleman of undoubted veracity who was several days a prisoner with the Yankees, made his escape, and arrived in town yesterday. We understand he asserts it as an indisputable fact, that McClellan and his staff have been ordered to report to the Secretary of War at Washington.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

TO SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The Examining Committee for School Teachers, for the county of Forsyth, respectfully appeal to the ladies of the county, during the existence of the war, to come forward and secure certificates for the purpose of teaching the common schools of the county. In no other point of view is our people likely to suffer more seriously from the effects of the war than that of the education of the youth. It is within the power of the females alone to remedy this; and while they have won immortal fame throughout the whole country for their noble patriotism, not only in clothing, but in nursing and administering to the wants of the sick and wounded soldiers, there is yet another important sphere, which none but they can fill. It is in the educational interests of the country.—Next to administering to the wants of the soldier is this work in importance.

On the last Saturdays in July and August the undersigned will attend at the Court House in Winston for the purpose of examining all such as may apply for certificates. Applicants can be examined privately by either of the undersigned, upon the payment of a fee of two dollars.

J. W. ALSPAUGH,
C. L. BANNER,
J. M. DAVIS. } Com.

AN INFAMOUS ORDER—BANISHMENT OF CITIZENS OF MEMPHIS.

MOBILE, July 14.—A special dispatch to the Tribune, dated Grenada, July 14, states that the Memphis papers, of the 11th, contain an order from Gen. Grant, banishing from the city, after five days' notice, the families of all persons connected in any manner with the Confederate army, or holding office under the Confederate Government, or holding State, county or municipal offices, and claiming to owe allegiance to the Confederate States. The same tyrannical rule is applied to families of those who have come South. This order will expel fully two-thirds of the families from Memphis.

☞ The President has conferred upon Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson the full title of General.

New York Money Market.—NEW YORK, July 9.—Sixteen per cent. premium is bid for gold. Exchange 28 per cent. Stocks have gone up from 2 to 3 per cent.

A letter from Norfolk to the N. York World states that McClellan has lost 50,000 men by battle and sickness since he occupied the Peninsula.

Gen. David E. Twiggs died in Augusta, Ga., on the 14th, after a brief illness.

☞ See Mr. Nissen's Card in this paper.

Another Yankee Trick.—Several of Jackson's men, we learn, were walking over the premises of Dr. Gaines, in Hanover, after the sudden evacuation of the place by the Yankees, when they came upon two new-made graves. One of the men, with a knowing wink, remarked that they were uncommonly long graves, and suggested the propriety of opening them, which being done, they were rewarded for their trouble by finding about five hundred exquisitely finished Belgian muskets, and as many overcoats, &c., carefully packed in boxes. Being considered contraband articles they were, of course handed to the Confederate officers, who will turn them to better use.

Rich'd Enquirer, 7th.

REMOVAL OF PRISONERS.

The N. Y. Herald of the 21st ult. says:—All the Rebel officers who have been confined for some time past at Fort Columbus, on Governor's Island, were yesterday morning, at an early hour, transferred to Sandusky, Ohio.

But a short time elapsed after the reading of the order on Thursday morning last, to the prisoners, as to their transferment, until the news reached the sympathizers of these traitors in New York city. A number of bundles and cases were then immediately sent over to the Island for them. On examination of these cases by Col. Loomis, the commanding officer of the Island, they were found to contain rebel uniforms under clothing, boots and shoes, &c. which were distributed to those whom they were addressed to. A number of these donations were from prominent firms in this city.

There still remain at Fort Columbus 1,050 prisoners, privates and non-commissioned officers, principally belonging to North Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, and Louisiana volunteer regiments.

[The Herald here gives a list of those transferred; the following from N. C.]

Col. C M Avery, 33d; Captain T W Mayhew 33d; Capt O R Rand 26th; First Lt J T Weston 33d; First Lt W Wheeler (Branch's artillery,) 40th; Second Lieut J N Anderson, 33d; First Lieut R A Hauser, 33d; First Lieut C H Brown, 40th, Third Lieut J W Vinson, 26th; Captain S E Stow, 28th; First Lieut R L Steck, 37th; Major Samuel D Lowe, 28th; Captain W Y Farthing, 37th; Third Lieut J S Eggers, 37th; Cap W H N Speer, 28th; 1st Lieut N. Bohannan, 28th; 1st Lieut J L Bost, 37th; Cap T W Brown, 18th; Capt Geo B Johnston 28th; 2d Lieut C Scott, 28th; 2d Lieut W A Stewart, 37th.

For information of the relatives and friends of the above named prisoners, we are requested to state that all letters for them must be for the future directed to the care of the commanding officer at depot of prisoners of war, Sandusky, Ohio.

DEATH OF COL. STOKES.—Col. Montfort Sidney Stokes, commander of the 1st regiment N. C. troops, died in Richmond a few days since, from a wound received in the battle of the 1st July. Col. Stokes had one of his legs shattered, and amputation was necessary. Soon after this mortification set in, and all efforts to save his life were unavailing. Colonel Stokes was a son of Gen. Montfort Stokes who was at one time Governor of this State and a member of the United States' Senate. He had been in the war from its commencement. He possessed considerable military knowledge, and had seen service before this war, having been Major of the regiment from this State in the war with Mexico. He was a good officer and a worthy man, and his death will be deplored by our people generally.

Raleigh Standard.

LATEST NEWS.

No battle has taken place since the last. Vicksburg still holds out and is the only place where the Mississippi river is open. The report of Gen. Hindman's capture of Gen. Curtis and his army, needs confirmation. It is reported that both armies are falling back—ours toward Richmond, the Yankees toward Fortress Monroe. We believe McClellan is still in the forks of the James and the Chickahominy, under protection of his gunboats, and our Generals are watching him, and making preparations to meet him, should he advance.

The Yankee Gen. Grant has issued an order banishing from Memphis, after five day's notice, the families of all persons connected in any manner with the Confederate army or Government.

Gen. Beauregard has temporarily retired from the chief command in the West, on account of ill health, and is succeeded by Gen. Bragg.

It is said that Butler has arrested several persons in New Orleans for reporting McClellan's defeat.

JACKSON, Miss, July 14.—The Memphis Bulletin (Yankee,) extra, of Friday, states that Gen. Hindman had captured Gen. Curtis, with 8,000 prisoners. The officers were detained, but the men were paroled. Preparations were making in Memphis for sending Curtis's men home.

Another account states that Hindman had Curtis surrounded, but having no ammunition, was compelled to let him escape, although the Federals announced his capture.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—Dispatches were received in Richmond from the Yankee Government, on Monday afternoon, relating to a general exchange of prisoners. The Dispatch says, "Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill has been appointed to conduct the negotiations upon our part, and that arrangements will be at once entered into to effect the object."

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH WEST.—On the morning of the 15th, the Ram "Arkansas" came out of the Yazoo River and fought through the enemy's upper fleet, inflicting great damage upon it, and is now safe at Vicksburg, preparing for another dash. One account states our loss at 20 killed and wounded; another 5 killed and 8 wounded. Damage to the "Arkansas," slight.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Some Yankee gunboats have come up the Roanoke River and captured Hamilton, in Martin County, the Fayetteville Observer says: "The accounts are conflicting. One states that an infant was killed; and another that two or three of Capt. Whitaker's cavalry company that resisted the Yankees were wounded; another that the Yankees lost two killed and ten wounded, and that the daughter of a Mr. Pratt was killed, and 6 or 8 of our cavalry killed and wounded. Hamilton is about 45 miles from Weldon, and vessels drawing less than four feet water could come up to Weldon in the existing state of the river; but the Yankee boats doubtless draw more water. The militia have been called out."

FROM ROANOKE RIVER.—The enemy took possession of Williamston, in Martin County, on the 14th. Three gunboats came up to the town and landed some 250 men and two pieces of artillery. They demanded the government stores and any citizens who were engaged in the fight at Rainbow Banks be given up. They were still there at last accounts.

FROM VICKSBURG, &c.

The Memphis "Bulletin," of the 6th inst., says that the Federals are connecting their two fleets at Vicksburg, by cutting a canal across the country on the opposite shore. They are also fitting out an expedition to go up the Yazoo river to take the Confederate batteries situated sixty miles above the mouth of the river.

On Friday last our guerillas captured and burnt forty wagons, loaded with Federal stores, on the Memphis and Charleston railroad. A detachment of Gen. Chalmer's command captured seventy-five more, which were saved, with their contents.

The Yankees are fortifying Memphis. They are digging rifle pits and throwing up entrenchments four miles in rear of the city. A portion of Sherman's division has moved from Grand Junction to Moscow, forty miles from Memphis, where entrenchments are being constructed. Negroes are being impressed, through West Tennessee, for the purpose. An attack is evidently expected by the enemy.

GEN. LEE'S ADDRESS TO THE ARMY.

RICHMOND, July 12.—Gen. Lee has issued a congratulatory order to the army, dated at "Headquarters in the Field, July 7th." He says:

"The General commanding, profoundly grateful to the only Giver of all victories, for the signal success with which He has blessed our arms, tenders his warmest thanks and congratulations to the army by whose valor such splendid results have been achieved. On Thursday, June 26th, the powerful and thoroughly equipped army of the enemy was entrenched, in works vast in extent and most formidable in character, within sight of our capitol. To-day the remains of that confident and threatening host lie upon the banks of the James river, thirty miles from Richmond, seeking to recover, under the protection of his gunboats, from the effects of a series of disastrous defeats."

After beautifully referring to the defeat and pursuit of the enemy, Gen. Lee continues:

"The immediate fruits of our successes are the relief of Richmond from a state of seige, the rout of the great army that so long menaced its safety, many thousands of prisoners, including officers of high rank; the capture or destruction of stores to the value of millions, and the acquisition of thousands of arms and fifty-one pieces of superior artillery. The services rendered to the country in this short but eventful period, can scarcely be estimated, and the General commanding cannot adequately express his admiration of the courage and endurance and soldierly conduct of the officers and men engaged. These brilliant results have cost us many brave men, but while we mourn the loss of our gallant dead, let us not forget that they died nobly in defence of their country's freedom, and have linked their memory with an event that will live forever in the hearts of a grateful people."

Annoying the Enemy.

The Richmond Whig contains the fullest account of another exploit of Stuart, as follows:

On Monday and Tuesday the 7th and 8th inst., the 1st Company Washington Artillery, to New Orleans, Capt. Squires, together with two squadrons of Stuart's Cavalry, made a detour of McClellans position, at Westover and proceeded down James river towards Hachelor's Point, stopping at all the intermediate available points, and inflicting serious damage to the enemy's transports. The artillery and cavalry were under the general control of Fitzhugh Lee, the artillery details under Capt Squires. At Wilcox's Wharf, they gave a plunging fire into a steam transport, doing her so much injury that she was towed off by a gunboat which came to her relief. A Yankee deserter states that from 80 to 100 men on board this transport were killed and wounded.

Changing their position to Wyanoke Neck, below Wilcox's Wharf, they opened fire upon another steam transport, damaged her severely, and caused her to throw overboard her cargo and put back down the river. The gunboats now came up and down the river, belching forth their huge shells in the most furious yet harmless manner. They shelled the coast right and left obliquely, and in every other way, making the woods resound and the trees fall in good style. The artillerists again changed their position. Lieut. J. Gailbraith taking one section of Capt. Squires' battery to a point near Seven Mile Reach, and Capt Squires and Capt. Rodgers taking a position above near Swynards. At these points the transports of the enemy, containing only commissary stores and arms and no troops, passed up in considerable numbers, but conveyed by gunboats. A favorable chance presenting, fire was opened simultaneously from the above points as the enemy passed.

From Lieut. Gailbraith's guns a steam tug cut loose her charge of two schooners and puffed and "bedaddled" up to Westover. The two schooners soon became disabled by the fire of the Washington Artillery, and the crew put off to the south side of the river under a "flag of truce," or really a white pocket handkerchief.

In a few minutes this section of the Washington Artillery was opened upon by a gunboat which came up to the rescue of the almost sinking schooners. The Artillery held its position, the cannoniers amusing themselves in the blackberry bushes while the Yankee shells went "high and faraway." Our men were convinced that gunboats are by no means so terrible as reported, particularly in such modes of attack, where the bluffs are high and our men in close range. At long range, however, the case is different.

While Lieut. Gailbraith was thus engaged, Captain Squires and Rodgers were dealing destruction to eight transports, towed up by a gunboat. Of these transports five were badly damaged, and the whole force of gunboats (three) in this part of the river were brought to a test of their efficiency.

For hours they wrathfully expended their shells, but with no other result than raising some dust and felling some trees. After a hot time in marching and firing, the Confederates took a position still further down the river towards Bachelor's Point, where they await the floating commissary stores. Thus in the rear and to the right of McClellan for three days, they have been giving him a troublesome time, both on land and water, for the Cavalry were equally active in harrassing him in the various points they held on the river road, near Westover.

About seven transports have thus far been disabled much of their cargo lost and the enemy terrified. "Nobody hurt" on our side.

The Dispatch says: Our forces retired from Charles City C. H. next morning by a circuitous route, just in time to escape capture by a large force of Yankee infantry and cavalry, sent down to cut off their retreat.

CROPS IN VIRGINIA AND EAST TENNESSEE.

Our trip to Dalton, Ga., via Knoxville to Richmond, enables us to say that farmers have sown an unusual breadth of ground in wheat; and that east of Knoxville this important staple promises a most abundant harvest. From Cass county in Georgia to the capital of the Old Dominion it is a limestone and wheat growing country nearly all the way.

When we get a little rested and move out of the crowd, the broad wheat fields, meadows, pasture and fine stock of this magnificent farming region shall pass in review before the admirers of agricultural wealth and prosperity. In Washington county, Va., we found the Gypsum and Onondaga salt group of rocks fully developed and the *richest salt springs* on this continent. These springs are in the hands of a close monopoly, who make only 2,500 bushels daily, and at a cost not to exceed in these war times 25 cents a bushel. Our business here is to persuade either the State or Confederate government to take this great natural deposit of salt into its own hands, and open up its advantages to all our people. Gov. Letcher is favorable to our views, and if the Confederate government places no obstacle in the way, we shall soon be making salt at the rate of five millions bushels a year.

Twenty gallons of this brine gives a bushel of salt; and we shall deliver in freight cars on a good railroad, sixty gallons of this brine for fifteen cents. A single train of cars will take away brine enough to make a thousand bushels of salt. In a word, the State can sell brine at *one tenth* the price charged by the salt manufacturing company, and make money and increase the product of the salines a *thousand per cent.* above what they now furnish for public consumption. The writer spent three days at the Works and puts these facts on record for future reference. The State of New York sells brine to make a bushel of salt to every body that wants it, for one cent, to pay for pump work.—*Field and Fireside.*

The Spoils.—Since the great battle below Richmond, the railway and wagon trains have been kept busily employed in bringing in the property abandoned or thrown away by the Yankee troops while executing their grand strategic movement." Upwards of twenty-five thousand muskets have been received at the Government Arsenal, many of them in a damaged condition; besides a number of superior field pieces, and a vast quantity of ammunition, equipments, and clothing.—*Dispatch.*

DIED.

In this place, on the 15th inst., ANDREW JOHNSON, infant son of William and Ernestine Hall, aged 1 year, 6 months, and 23 days.

Happy the children who are gone
To Jesus Christ in peace,
Who stand around his glorious throne,
Clad in his righteousness.

At Raleigh, on Tuesday last, DARSEY COSBY, Esq., publisher, aged 54 years.

In Davie county, on the 6th inst., after a short illness, JOSEPH CHAMBERS, in the [illegible] year of his age.

FROM THE NORTH.

FEDERAL ACCOUNT OF TUESDAY'S BATTLE.

Graph'c Description of the Federal Retreat.

&c., &c., &c.

Through the kind attention of a friend we have received the Baltimore Sun, of the 9th inst. We make the following extracts:

ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF MALVERN HILL.

A correspondent of the New York Post furnishes an interesting account of the battle of Tuesday, 1st instant, at "Melvern Hill." From the Post's account we make the subjoined extracts:

At one o'clock the rebels came up in solid phalanxes and pressed forward towards the guns, supported by column after column, as far as the eye could reach, and presenting one of the most fearful as well as interesting sights imaginable. For some miles around, with the exception of a point on the left, the country is almost entirely clear of forest, and one of the largest and most beautiful estates extend, over which the eye sweeps at pleasure.

The fearful havoc of the rapidly bursting shells, from guns so ranged as to sweep any position far and near, and in any direction, was terrible to behold. The burning sun, which had poured down its terrible heat during the previous three days and up to noon, had become over-clouded, and the day was comparatively cool. Still the dust and smoke partially concealed the dreadful carnage.

The enemy's guns were by no means without their effect upon our side, and the dead and wounded were literally covering the field, while as the enemy advanced nearer and nearer the old dwelling turned into a hospital was immediately under fire; still the surgeons and nurses never flinched, and the stretchers and ambulances came in with their loads of wounded. As the enemy approached, Gen. Morell's division met them, received their distant fire, and, advancing, poured in volley after volley while the several pieces of artillery directed to this point threw canister and grape, and as it were, mowed them down by battalions. The enemy could not bear it, and our troops fought against a second relief of fresh troops in several instances, and then charging, drove them from the field. Another column came up in front of Gen. Sykes, when the regulars met them in a most admirable and determined manner.

THE FIERCENESS OF THE CONFLICT.

Col. Warren, commanding a division, made a most desperate charge, and was warmly complimented by Gen. Porter for his bravery and the efficiency of his men. At the right a most desperate effort was made to divide the army and penetrate to the hill over a rising sweep of ground, extending down in a less sloping manner and affording a better progress to troops advancing up the hill. But they sadly mistook this point of attack. General Meagher, wounded though he was, was there with his brigade.

As the battle grew warm, General Griffin, until recently in command of Griffin's Battery, who had, during the idleness of the infantry, again taken his accustomed place, directing one wing of the artillery, but seeing that the services of his brigade were needed, returned to his command, and at his first advance was met by ten regiments of rebels.

On the right the rebels were later in their approach; but when they advanced, it was with a desperate attempt to turn the flank Gen. Couch's division had seen less service, perhaps, than any other, and was fully prepared to receive them, and the men were impatient to get into action.

They were gallantly led by Gens. Howe, Abercrombie, and Palmer, and held their own without a moment's flinching, until, when the day seemed to waver, they gave a new impetus to the fight, which seemed to extend along the whole line in a contest which lasted over an hour, when he drove the enemy from the field, his men climbing over the piles of dead as they advanced in the charge. His horse was shot under him during the engagement. It was now approaching night, and the fortunes of the day had only wavered momentarily at times towards the rebels, and the fight was growing desperate. The troops were getting used to smoke, dust, and the din of battle, and the roar of cannon and the bursting of shells, more terrific than ever, seemed to have less effect upon the rebels. They pressed up with fearful determination, column after column of fresh troops, and the courage of the whole army was at its best.

The line of the enemy's attack was concentrating, and Gen. Porter rode in front of the army, ordering the two wings of Morrell and Sykes and Couch to concentrate, and withdrawing Meagher placed him in a position on the left to flank the approaching columns, with orders to charge at advantageous opportunities, and giving the same orders to Butterfield's brigade, of Morrell's division, and Col. Warren, of Gen. Sykes's, and to General Abercrombie, in Gen. Couch's. At this moment Gen. Sickles's brigade came up, proffered by Gen. Heintzelman, and was received by Gen. Porter, and conducted to a point a little neglected.

The engagement now became a scene of madness, a force of thirty thousand contending against fully three times their own number, plunging in with rapid charges and deafening shouts, and successfully driving them from the field. A brilliant charge of the New York Forty-fourth, under Col. Rice, captured a Secesh flag, with the motto "Seven Pines." Our troops were in no condition to follow the enemy beyond the range of the artillery, and they contented themselves with leaving them at a range where the effect of the artillery was most terrible. The roar of musketry died away, and the engagement became an artillery contest, neither side attempting to advance.

Our killed and wounded were numbered by thousands, and what the loss of the rebels was can be imagined.

As night closed in the firing gradually ceased, until not an alarm gun was heard. Detachments of each company were sent out to gather in the wounded and bury the dead, and judging from the appearance of the field, nearly the whole army was out recognising friends and members of their companies killed and wounded, and bringing them off. The Union and rebel soldiers mingled promiscuously in the search and separation of those of either side, hardly noticing that a few minutes before they had been opposed to each other in deadly combat. All the wagons, guns, and the immense siege train, were safely removed to Harrison's Bar by Wednesday noon, and the army was set at work to recruit and reorganize.

A SKIRMISH.

On Thursday morning the enemy opened an attack with cavalry, artillery, and infantry on our rear, and for a time there were some long faces, and the army was ordered under arms. A slight [illegible] gave us information of the position and strength of the enemy, and showed that by a little adroitness we might capture the whole force. Accordingly, Gen. Davidson, with his brigade, proceeded to run off the rebel force, and soon returned with six guns and some prisoners, the remainder making their escape. They were pursued some four miles. The success of this little skirmish had an electrical effect upon our men. The news was received with cheer after cheer, and the army stock immediately advanced up one hundred per cent.

LOSS IN KILLED, WOUNDED AND PRISONERS

A correspondence of the New York Tribune writes:

In all the engagements, Mechanicsville and Gaines's Mill included, can hardly fall far short, or much exceed twenty-five thousand men. Our loss in prisoners is heavy, the enemy's cavalry making easy captives of thousands of stragglers, who lined the roads in our rear, and besides these we have left thousands of wounded in their hands. Their loss must be at least as heavy, and probably heavier in killed and wounded than our own, but in prisoners it fell far short, though we have taken about two thousand from them. Included in our loss there were many of our finest officers, the number of line, company and staff officers killed and disabled being unusually large. Our loss of guns is stated at forty, and we have taken from the enemy perhaps two-thirds that number.

THE RETREAT.

The "retiring" of the Federals is thus described by a correspondent of the New York Times:

Meanwhile the panic extended. Scores of gallant officers endeavored to rally and re-form the stragglers, but in vain, while many officers forgot the pride of their shoulder straps and the honor of their manhood, and herded with sneaks and cowards. O, that I had known the names of those officers I saw, the brave and the cowardly, that here, now, I might reward and punish by directing upon each individual the respect or the contempt of a whole people.

That scene was not one to be forgotten. Scores of riderless, terrified horses dashing in every direction; thick-flying bullets singing by, admonishing of danger; every minute a man struck down; wagons and ambulances and cannon blockading the way; wounded men limping, and groaning, and bleeding amid the throng; officers and civilians denouncing, and reasoning, and entreating, and being insensibly borne along with the mass; the sublime cannonading; the clouds of battle smoke, and the sun just disappearing, large and blood red—I cannot picture it, but I see it, and always shall.

Huddled among the wagons were 10,000 stragglers—for the credit of the nation be it said that four fifths of these were wounded, sick, or utterly exhausted, and could not have stirred but for dread of the tobacco ware-houses of the South. The confusion of the herd of men and mules, wagons and wounded, men on horses, men on foot, men by the roadside, men perched on wagons, men searching for water, men famishing for food, men lame and bleeding, men with ghostly eyes, looking out between bloody bandages that hid the face—torn to some vivid account of the most pitiful part of Napoleon's retreat from Russia, and fill out the picture—the grim, gaunt, bloody picture of war in its most terrible features.

It was determined to move on during the night. The distance to Turkey Island Bridge, the point on James river which was to be reached by the direct road, was six miles. But these vast numbers could not move over one narrow road in days; hence every by-road, no matter how circuitous had been searched out by questioning prisoners and by cavalry excursions. Every one was filled by one of the advancing columns. The whole front was in motion by 7 P. M., Gen. Keyes in command of the advance.

I rode with Gen. Howe's brigade of Couch's division, taking a wagon-track through dense woods and precipitous ravines, winding sinuously far around to the left and striking the river some distance below Turkey Island. Commencing at dusk, the march continued until daylight. The night was dark and fearful. Heavy thunder rolled in turn along each point of the horizon, and dark clouds spread the entire canopy. We were forbidden to speak aloud; or, lest the light of a cigar should present a target for an ambushed rifle, we were cautioned not to smoke. Ten miles of weary marching, with frequent halts, as some one of the hundred vehicles of the artillery train, in our centre, by a slight deviation crashed against a tree, wore away the hours to dawn, when we debouched into a magnificent wheat field, and the smoke-stack of the Galena was in sight. Xenophon's remnant of the ten thousand, shouting "The sea! the sea!" were not more glad than we.

Porter's entire train was brought over the Chickahominy before the battle of Friday, hence nothing was lost there. At Savage's when that place was abandoned, 1,700 cubic feet of ammunition, and enormous heaps of quartermasters' and sutlers' stores, officers' baggage and soldiers' knapsacks, were destroyed, and at every halting place since, the fagot has been busy with whatever could be transported no further. I can form no estimate of the entire value, but it is immense. One thing is certain, but little has fallen into the enemy's hands.

I close to ride back to the rear—now our front.

SUMMING UP.

I shall have to hurry on to the result. Our loss of yesterday may be estimated at 6,000. Many of these are prisoners. The Pennsylvania reserve were again in the thickest. This morning they do not muster 3,000 men. Add to these 1,000 who are stragglers and will yet come in, and the number is less than half they began with at Beaver Dam. They lost severely there, they were more than decimated the next day, at Gaines' Mills, and yesterday they shrank to this small measure. Their leader, Gen. McCall, is severely wounded and in the enemy's hands. Our brigade commander, Gen. J. J. Reynolds, is a prisoner at Richmond; another General, George G. Meade, lies in a tent near us, seriously wounded. Officers of low grade they have lost in about the same proportion. Of the Bucktail regiment not a hundred respond to the roll call.

And so with other divisions. For the losses of the last six days cannot be less than 15,000. It is only hoped that they will not reach 20,000.

APPEARANCE OF M'CLELLAN AND HIS ARMY AFTER THE DEFEAT.

The correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Harrison's Landing, on the 4th inst., describes Gen. McClellan as coming on board the mail boat greatly perturbed. Gen. McClellan, we are told, met Gen. Pa[illegible] on board, laid his hand on his shoulder, and took him in a hurried manner into the cabin or ladies' saloon. As he went in he beat the air with his right hand clenched, from which all present inferred there was bad news. To the astonishment of the writer it was subsequently explained that the whole army of the Potomac lay stretched along the banks of the river where we lay, having fought their way all through from Fair Oaks, a distance of thirty miles. Gen. McClellan, however, claimed that "his troops had fought the Confederates in superior numbers every day for a week, and whipped them every time." To a question as to the location of certain divisions and their Generals, the answer was, they are scattered everywhere, but are nevertheless in a solid compact body;" and in reply to another remark it was said, "what we want is fresh men, they (the troops) are worked to death." The description of the troops, on a dead level on the river, covered from head to foot and up to their knees in mud, in the soft, moist, alluvial soil, is painfully graphic. "Under some trees which lay in clusters, the men were crouched. They looked," says the writer, "as if they were more dead than alive. They were covered to the crown of the head with mud; their faces and clothes were literally coated, while their shoes and boots had several pounds of the nasty yellow stuff stuck in and all around them.

But the men were safe for the present, and ready to fight again if reinforced. The safety of the army, says the Tribune, however, is by no means assured, if we may credit the statements made by this writer. He tells us that "the enemy is in large force on the east side of the Chickahominy, and threatens not only McClellan's right wing but the navigation of the James river. * * * The construction of batteries so as to intercept the navigation of the river would be laying direct siege to McClellan's position, and would place his army in a critical situation.

Gen. McClellan rode out among his troops on Wednesday, and was greeted with most enthusiastic applause. "Boys," said he, "you may think that matters look dark, but be of good courage, all is right." The cheers are said to have been loud and long continued, and the enemy believed that we were receiving large reinforcements. Our army has most unbounded reliance in their young commander, and dream of nothing but victory under his direction.

GEN. MARCY'S ESTIMATE OF M'CLELLAN'S LOSS IN THE RECENT BATTLES.

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

I understand that Gen. Marcy, Chief of McClellan's staff, estimates the entire loss of McClellan's army at 30,000.

A Federal wagon train was attacked by a small band of Confederate guerillas, near Flint Hill, Va., on Monday. A panic among the teamsters ensued, but subsequently the Confederates were driven off. Senator Dixon left Washington city on Monday for Connecticut, to raise a regiment of troops.

About 1,600 rebel prisoners are now confined in the Islands in New York harbor.

ADDRESS OF GEN M'CLELLAN TO THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Washington, July 6.—Advices from the Army of the Potomac, up to Saturday night, indicate that all is quiet and the army in good spirits.

HEADQ'R'S ARMY OF POTOMAC. }
Camp near Harrison's Landing, July 4. }

Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac:—Your achievements of the past ten days have illustrated the valor and endurance of the American soldier. Attacked by superior forces, and without hopes of reinforcements you have succeeded in changing your base of operations by a flank movement, always regarded as the most hazardous of military operations. You have saved all your guns except a few lost in battle, taking in return guns and colors from the enemy.

Upon your march you have been assailed day after day, with desperate fury by men of the same race and nation, skillfully massed and led. Under every disadvantage of number, and necessarily of position also, you have in every conflict beaten back your foes with enormous slaughter.

Your conduct ranks you among the celebrated armies of history. None will now question what each of you may always, with pride say: *"I belonged to the Army of the Potomac."* You have reached this new base complete in organization and unimpaired in spirit. The enemy may at any time attack you—we are prepared to meet them. I have personally established your lines. Let them come, and we will convert their repulse into a final defeat.

Your Government is strengthening you with the resources of a great people. On this, our nation's birthday, we declare to our foes, who are rebels against the best interests of mankind, that this army shall enter the Capital of the so-called Confederacy; that our national Constitution shall prevail, and that the Union which can alone insure internal peace and external security to each State, must and shall be preserved, cost what it may in time, treasure and blood.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN.
Major General Commanding.

CURIOUS CANNON.—Among the trophies captured from the Yankees in the recent battles before Richmond was a cannon, with a hopper like a coffee mill, intended to feed the instrument, which, with the vigorous turning of a crank on the part of a stalwart Hessian, was capable of loading and discharging itself sixty times per minute. Our boys call this novel engine of war the coffee-mill gun. The Yankees intended it to run up and down in front of any of their regiments on exposed points, and discharge the leaden hail into the face of the rebels, but the wheels of the carriage on which the gun rested had not gyrated very long before the engineer, crank turner, driver, crew, and regimental accompaniment found it expedient to double-quick and leave the machine in the possession of men that we are certain will know, at least as well how to use it, and who will not give it up easily—certainly not as long as it is capable of throwing sixty balls per minute against anybody who may be disposed to dispute its possession.

VIALS WANTED!

THE CASH will be paid for any quantity of clean, sound VIALS delivered at the Salem Drug Store.

July 17, 1862. A. T. ZEVELY.

Reich's Magic Blacking.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE FOR BOOTS and SHOES. Manufactured by

Salem, N. C., July 3, 1862. Wm. A REICH.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

[From the London Times, June 14.]

An earnest gaze over the American battle-fields is like peering into thick darkness where we hear men fighting. Nothing is visible except now and then when a flash gives a partial and uncertain light. We then see columns retreating and advancing, bodies of infantry and cavalry flying and pursuing, but nothing is certain except that men are killing each other and that certain flags are flying upon certain fortresses. War scenes were never better kept than they have been by the Southerners. Secrecy was never more perfectly accomplished than by the Northern Government since it has adopted the plan of dressing up a hundred false images of truth. Great defeats appear as little skirmishes, and little skirmishes are magnified into great victories.

Even that great battle of Pittsburg Landing has appeared in as many forms as a handful of glass in a kaleidoscope. It was a great Federal victory; it was a Confederate stampede; it was a drawn battle, it was a Federal defeat. Again, it was an engagement in which 50,000 men were slain; it was a battle in which the Federal loss was about 900 men. Then the Federal loss in killed, wounded and missing were allowed to amount to 35,000, and now it is said, upon the authority of a private letter from Gen. Sherman, that 35,000 have been lost to the Federal colors since that day. The Confederate retreats are always at first disorderly routs. But after a while the Federal officers remonstrate at having their work represented as so easy, and a second version appears describing them as in the highest degree orderly, and the resistance as being most desperate.

Different flashes of official light show the same transaction as a victory and a defeat. There was Gen. Franklin's victory at West Point," which loomed out as a victory under a transient gleam, but retired from sight to come out as a defeat under a later illumination. It is quietly admitted now that Franklin's force run at creditable speed to their gunboats—Above the hurlyburly and through the darkness, we can see, however, a few things distinctly. We know that the Stars and Stripes are at New Orleans, and that there is a General there so intolerant of the saucy tongues of American ladies, that he answers a scornful phrase with brutal outrage, and replies to a sarcasm in much the same manner as a revolted negro would punish the *previous scoldings of his master's daughter.*

We know also that the Mississippi has been gallantly swept up and down, and that so far as the guns of the iron ships can reach, the valley of that river is in the power of the Federals. But the principal fact is that after the great invasion had seemed to have almost completed its work, and when the United States had just resolved to celebrate the Fourth of July as a double jubilee, everything goes back to its original condition. A Federal army has been once again in full flight across the Potomac; Washington has been in its old state of panic; and Boston and New York have been again hurrying off new armies to save Washington from hostile occupation.

People who have the power of making for us our facts, of course have the power of tendering to us our conclusions. But what do they themselves think? What are they doing who, having the power of seeing the undistorted truth, can judge rather better than we can? There are men in the Northern States who can tell why it happens that the darkness is made so thick about many transactions. Some people know how it occurs that we never hear any report as to the health of the troops or the state of the wounded. People exist who could, if they cared, say that shiploads of fever stricken wretches daily come northward to die, and who could repeat the tales those pallid wretches tell of the condition of those they have left behind. The secret explanation of the new call for fresh levies could be given by those who know what is happening in these hospitals where wounds never heal, and where fever and ague so seldom give up their prey. If men fight in a darkness only fitfully lit up, they die in a gloom which no ray ever penetrates.

If we know of American battles only what Mr. Lincoln chooses to tell us, we know of the sweeping ravages of disease nothing but what comes in mysterious whispers—the hushed consternation of surviving friends. This silent death is, in all probability, as active in the Confederate as in the Federal camp, for of the Confederates we know even less than we know of the others. But how shall we guess what the knowing ones on the Federal side really think of the prospects of their own cause and of the decisive successes they proclaim? Their words have proved to be worthless. May we not however, put more faith in their acts? When New Orleans fell, and the ports were opened, the world was told that the cotton famine was stayed, that cotton was again plentiful, and that the world might return to its ordinary industry.

When intelligence reached New York, the credit given by the speculators of that city to this assurance was shown in this—that cotton rose 1½d a pound. Every one of these speculators, in all probability, declared in public and in private that the rebellion was crushed and the Union restored.—But for this own proper profit's sake, he acted on the supposition that those events were further off than ever. Would we seek a further sign of the real belief of the better informed men of America, let us mark the great commercial facts. Although America has almost ceased to import, we see the premium on gold gradually advancing, the exchanges gradually rising, and the price of provisions gradually getting up.

These facts, occurring during the frenzy which makes the populace drive State stocks up to nominal premiums and prefer paper to gold show that there is a very large class quietly and silently realizing, and making everything safe for the crash they foresee. These are not signs that the really informed people in America think peace near, or salvency probable. The very fact that Mr. Chase is buying gold with paper, in order that he may pay his dividends in gold, is a sign that he at least believes he has to deal with some people who like the glitter of the metal.

NORTH CAROLINA IN THE LATE BATTLES.

North Carolina was one of the last States to leave the old Union, but she has been foremost in the expenditure of blood and treasure in this contest. The persecuted old Union men have done *more* than their full share in the war. They have spilled their blood and left their bones on every battle field, from Great Bethel to the last fight near Richmond on the 1st of July.

A correspondent of a late Wilmington Journal says:

"North Carolina and Georgia furnished fully one half the forces engaged in the series of battles—80 to 40 regiments each—yet North Carolina and Georgia have found no place in the Richmond papers. [illegible] the wounded, [illegible] necessities you will find five, if not ten North Carolinians to one Virginian. This has been told me by physicians in attendance. Yet the Richmond papers pretend not to know it. It is a crying shame—a piece of unblushing mendacity. Gov. Clarke ought to get a list of killed and wounded from the Intelligencer office, and let the record speak for the State. The Yankees told the truth when they said that North Carolinians were put in the front of every battle. They are willing to take the front but they do not like to be lied out of their merited glory. I do not mean to speak disparagingly of Virginia troops. They fought well; but they did not do all the fighting. On the contrary North Carolinas and Georgia each furnished more troops for the defence of Richmond than Virginia did."

We learn from a friend who knows, that some Yankee prisoners, taken in the battle of Gaines' Mills, meeting some North Carolina soldiers near Richmond, said, "You North Carolinians are every where. We meet you in every fight. We believe you would charge hell with Barlow Knives, if Bethel Hill should give the word."

All honor to the dear old State and her gallant sons!

$100 REWARD!

STOLEN from the subscriber's stable near Lewisville, Forsyth county, N. C., on the night of the 11th instant, a small red heavy-built bay horse, with black legs, mane and tail. No particular marks recollected, except some white saddle-marks. Said horse is 11 or 12 years old, his gait a short pace and trot.

A person was seen lurking about in the neighborhood, supposed to be the thief, and answers the following description: about 21 or 22 years old, fair complexion, blue eyes, good countenance, light brown hair, stoutly built, and about 5 feet 8 inches high. He wore a brownish frock coat, black pants, new boots, black silk neck-tie, a gray flannel shirt, and a gray hat. He carried a red carpet bag made out of a fire-place rug, with the fringe on, and tied with strings, and the handles made of coach-maker's braid.

A reward of $75 will be given for the arrest, confinement and conviction of the thief; and $25 for the safe delivery of the horse.

JAMES S. PLEDGER.
Lewisville, Forsyth Co., July 18, 1861. [12.4t

County Bonds.

HAVING been authorized by the Magistrate's Court of this County to pay off the County Bonds and the interest Coupons of the same, as they fall due, I hereby give notice that as soon as the Sheriff has gone his round of tax-gathering, I shall be prepared to pay off all the Bonds and Coupons that fall due this month, and wish holders to present them for payment.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., July, 1862. 12-2w

SALT.

I AM now daily expecting to receive another LOT OF SALT, and as I deem it my duty to give the preference to the families of soldiers in service or conscripts who may have to go, I would be glad if such would make early application.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, July 11, 1862.

State of North Carolina.
FORSYTH COUNTY.

George H. Young, Exr. of Thomas Voss, dec'd. vs. Augustine Voss, Adm'r. of Wm Voss, dec'd, John Park Voss, and others.	Petition to settle the estate of Thos. Voss, dec'd. To Sept. Term 1862.

IT appearing, on affidavit, that the children of Nancy Brown, wife of Hes. Brown, to wit: John H. Brown, Sidney H. Brown, Eliza McCoy, Henry N. Brown, Daniel S. Brown, Mary J. Brown, Rufus L. Brown, Sarah E. Brown, and Caroline E. Brown; the children of Sarah Vance, wife of Samuel Vance, dec'd, to wit: Thomas C. Vance, John W. Vance, Joseph M. Vance, James G. Vance, Samuel G. Vance, David L. Vance, Benjamin F. Vance, Mary L. Vance, Sarah J. Vance, and Lewis W Vance; the two children of Andrew Voss, dec'd, to wit: Benjamin Voss and —— Voss, and John Park Voss, reside beyond the limits of this State. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, published in the town of Salem, for said non-resident defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County, at the Court house in Winston, on the first Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, and abide by and perform such order and decree as may be made in the premises; or the same will be heard *ex-parte* as to them.

Witness, C. L. Banner, Clerk of the said Court, at Office, in Winston, this the first day of July, A. D. 1862.

jy11..11..6t-$6] C. L. BANNER, c. c. c.

Wheat Wanted!

3,000 BUSHELS of Wheat wanted by the subscriber, (for home consumption, and not for speculation,) for which the highest market price will be paid.

Salem Mill, July 4, 1862. J. M. BLUM.

State of North Carolina,
FORSYTH COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1862.

John J. Conrad & Wm. Hauser, Exrs. of Philip Miller, dec'd, vs Timothy Transon and others.	Petition to sell the real estate of Philip Miller, deceased. Filed at June Term, 1862.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the children of Susan and John Turner are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, printed in Salem, commanding the said children to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Forsyth, State of North Carolina, at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of September next, and then and there to answer, plead or demur to this petition, and abide perform and execute such order and decree as may be made in the premises.

Witness, C. L. Banner, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the first Monday of June, 1862.

C. L. BANNER, C. C. C.

June 20, 1862. [6-6t-pr.adv. $5

State of North Carolina,
FORSYTH COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, A.D. 1861.

A. S. Vogler, Wm. Voss, dec'd vs. Thomas Voss,	Attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas Voss is not a resident of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, published in the town of Salem, for said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Forsyth, at the Court-house in Winston, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, Jesse Boner, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Winston, the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1861.

JESSE BONER, C. S. C.

June 20 1862. [illegible]

SALE POSTPONED!

[illegible] inst. the property of the late Timothy Hester, deceased, advertised to take place on that day, is postponed until FRIDAY the 18th inst.

July 4, 1862. 10-2t

ALL persons having Clocks, Watches or Jewelry left at my Jewelry Store for repairs, will please come and claim them, pay charges and take them away, as I shall probably close it's establishment in a few weeks, as I cannot do during the war. I will not consider myself responsible for such goods after this notice has been published a reasonable time.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., June 24th, 1862. 9-3w

WANTED

200 BARRELS FLOUR,
300 BUSHELS WHEAT,
For which the highest market price will be paid

FOR SALE

8 BARRELS New Orleans Molasses, by the Barrel. Apply to H. A. LEMLY.
Salem, July 4, 1862. 10-4t

SCHOOL COMMITTEEMEN, 1862

DIST.	COMMITTEEMEN.
1	N Thornburg, P W Raper, William Idol.
2	J H Harmon, Allen Watson, J A Young.
3	Stephen Hester, John Lowry, A Dwiggins.
4	Sheppard Preston, Joel Fulton, F J Fulp.
5	Smith Linville, W J Pegram, David Linville.
6	Wm Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, Jno. Shields
7	John Hasten, Henry Sapp, Levi Matthews.
8	Israel Robinson, G W Wilson, J W Shelton.
9	C B Ogburn, S F Dean, J R Jones.
10	John E Clayton Tyre Carter and Rob't Moir.
11	Alex. Martin Amos Stuart, E J Hine.
12	A G Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Spach.
13	Henry Clinard, Henry Reed, J M Charles.
14	John L Steward, J W Hester, W U Lomax.
15	A H Cristman, W W Phillips, H D Swaim.
16	A M Kinnaman, H Albertson, A Nicholson
17	J P Crews, John Beeson, David Robinson.
18	Rob't Marshall, Willis Marshall W Hampton
19	J E Matthews, P M Marshall, Michael Reed.
20	J M Stafford, Sam'l Laugenour, W L Swaim.
21	Jesse Mock, A L Spach, W W Thornton.
22	George Burke Andrew Burke, Wm Ebert.
23	R Gray, H A Holder, A J Stafford.
24	Alex Bevil, Peter Fetter, G H Renegar.
25	Chas Miller, Robert Walker, James Ogburn.
26	Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillan, M J Crews.
27	J Guthrie, E Perril, Edward Marshall.
28	John Boyer, Solomon Vogler, John Harper.
29	John Miller, James Crews, Lewis Thomas.
30	Thomas Spoach, Nath. Ketner, E W Griffith.
31	C H Hauser, D B Butner, N T Fetter.
32	William Flynt, Wm. Shouse, Sam'l Styers.
33	Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, Wm P Clayton
34	Alex Ridings, John Blackburn, Thos Craft.
35	John L Conrad, Nath. Pfaff, Jesse Conrad.
36	Josiah Leinbach, Wm. Leinbach, E P Pfaff.
37	T C Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendricks.
38	A P Styers, John Null, H G Anderson.
39	Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, Wm Griffith.
40	Wm B Stype, J H. Pledger, L C Laugenour.
41	Wm. Goslin, Philip Mock, H R Lehman.
42	E Doub, Thos Poindexter, Thomas Long.
43	Benton Brinkley, Wm. Spainhower, I Sides.
44	W Payne, Samuel Kinnamon, Henry Long.
45	Wm B Doub, E L Strupe, Wm Spainhower.
46	R Leinbach, H Beckle, James Crim.
47	T F Keehln, J L Fulkerson, George Swink.
48	James L. Crews, J H Moser, N F Sullivan.
49	Wm A Bolijack, B A Carmichael, G A Banner.
50	John Grubbs, D Baily, Henry Fogle.
51	Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, Wm H Swaim.
52	Jesse Mock, A. Sink, (the other from Davidson.)

☞ Committeemen will please call at the office of the Western Sentinel and get the blanks upon which they are required by law to make the return of the number of children in their respective district.

J. W. ALSPAUGH,
C. B. S. C. S.

april 26-52-4t.

Taxes! Taxes!!

I AM now ready to receive the taxes due on subjects taxed without being listed, viz: Circus Riders, Stage Players, Itinerant Singers, Insurance Companies, Bank Agencies, Brokers, Express Companies, Billiard Tables, Bowling Alleys, Livery Stables, Dentists, Portrait Painters, Venders of Playing-Cards, Lightning Rods, Auctioneers, Merchants, Ready-made Clothing, Patent Medicines, Peddlers and Liquor Dealers.

For the benefit of those engaged or interested in either branch of the above business, I append the following law, from which they will discover what the penalty is for non-payment of their respective taxes:

"Every person that shall carry on any business intended to be taxed as per schedule B, whithout having previously received a license as required, shall in addition to the taxes, forfeit and pay one hundred dollars, to be collected by distress or otherwise, by the Sheriff, one-half to his own use, and the other half to the use of the State."

M. MASTEN, Sheriff.

June 20th, 1862.

NOTICE.

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS!—We have called on you several times, and many who owe us have not come and closed up their accounts. We have been very indulgent, and have favored many (as is known) and we hope you will now come up, as honest men ought to do, and give us your notes with security. All we wish, is our honest dues. If it is preferred, we will take Corn, Wheat, Beeswax, &c.

E. L. HEGE.
Salem April 29th, 1862 52-3m-pd

HARD TIMES MADE EASY!

Old Clothes Made New!

IF YOU WISH TO SAVE MONEY and have your OLD CLOTHES made new, bring them to the subscriber and she will color them BLACK, BROWN or MAROON, of various shades, &c., &c., and will warrant the color fast.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING from top to bottom, scoured and pressed ready for wear.

LADIES' DRESSES, Silk or Worsted Shawls, Bonnets, &c., colored at short notice, and guaranteed as well as has ever been done in Yankeedom.

Mrs. THOS. J. BONER.
Salem, N. C., Feb. 7, 1862. 3m.

NOTICE.

THE CASH SYSTEM will be strictly adhered to in my establishment after July 1st, 1862. No exceptions will be made.

E. L. PATTERSON.
June 20, 1862.

PARISH & WADDILL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
MAIN STREET, DANVILLE, VA.,
Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of
PATENT ARTICLES, SOAPS,
PERFUMERY, and [illegible]

Pay Your Taxes!

The citizens of Forsyth County are hereby respectfully informed that I have received from the Clerk of the County Court the list of Taxable Property for the year 1861, and hold it ready for inspection.

They are further notified that I will attend

At Kernersville,	on Saturday the 12th day of July	next.
" Sides,	on Thursday the 17th	" "
" Bethania,	on Friday the 18th	" "
" Old Town,	on Saturday the 19th	" "
" Pfafftown,	on Monday the 21st	" "
" Blackburn's School House,	on Tuesday the 22d	" "
" W. Beeson's,	on Wednesday the 23d	" "
" J. M. Stafford's,	on Thursday the 24th	" "
" Charles Clinard's,	on Friday the 25th	" "
" Chaffin's Hotel, *Salem*,	on Saturday the 26th	" "
" E. J. Hine's,	on Monday the 28th	" "
" John Hasten's,	on Tuesday the 29th	" "
" E. Perry's,	on Wednesday the 30th	" "
" Adams',	on Thursday the 31st	" "
" Spencer Wagoner's,	on Friday the 1st day of August	next.
" Nathan Gurley's,	on Saturday the 2nd,	" "
" Joseph Wagoner's,	on Monday the 4th	" "
" Winston,	on Tuesday the 5th	" "

for the purpose of receiving from the inhabitants of the several Districts in said county, their respective Taxes, when and where it is expected that they will be promptly paid, as I am obliged to settle all the Taxes on or before the first day of October next.

The tax is $1 60 on the poll, and 40 cents on the $100 valuation.

For the benefit of the tax-payers I append the following Ordinance passed by the Convention of North Carolina Feb 26, 1862:

"The tax shall be paid in Treasury notes of the State or of the Confederate States, or in notes of such solvent Banks of this State as shall receive and continue to receive and pay out as money at par the Treasury notes of this State, or in gold and silver coin; and it shall not be lawful for any Sheriff or collector to collect or receive taxes in any other funds than as directed by the Treasurer, under this Ordinance."

☞ All persons are respectfully requested to inform me of any property that the owners have failed to list, that the law requires to be listed.

ELECTIONS.

On *Thursday, the 7th day of August next*, an Eelction will be opened and held at the several election precincts in the county of *Forsyth*, for the purpose of electing a Governor for the State of North Carolina, Members to the General Assembly and Sheriff for Forsyth County.

The following persons are appointed by the Court Judges of said elections, viz:

For Governor.

Bethania,	H. R. Lehman, Esq., S. N. McGee, John Lawrence.
Sides'	Michael Spainhower, Esq., Henry Krieger, John Randleman.
Lewisville,	Samuel Alspaugh, Esq, T. Jarvis, Milton Blackburn.
Stafford's,	Samuel Laugenour, Esq., Jesse Mock, William Thomas.
Waughtown,	J. M. Vawter, Esq, William Spaugh, Alexander Hall.
Kernersville,	A. M. Gamble, Esq., John Shields, Allen Watson.
Adams',	Moses Barrow, Esq., G. V. Fulp, J. E. Clayton,
Edmondson's,	Smith Charles, Esq., Joseph Davis, Nathan Gurley.
Sedge Garden,	Philip Barrow, Esq., Nick Marshall, Tandy Marshall.
Winston,	John Masten, Esq., Alexander Nading, William Hauser.

For Members of the Legislature.

Bethania,	Solomon Pfaff, Esq., William Flynt, Joseph Transon.
Sides',	Washington Paine, Esq., Isaac Shore, Thomas Long, Sr.
Lewisville,	John Boyer, Esq., Lewis Laugenour, Vachel Craft.
Stafford's,	J. M. Stafford, Esq., David Fishel, David Zimmerman.
Waughtown,	Aquilla Pitts, Esq., J. P. Nissen, William Gibbins.
Kernersville,	John Watson, Esq., E. Perry, John Kerner.
Adams',	Hasten Preston, Esq., C. W. L. Neal, John Hester.
Edmondson's,	Henry Marshall, Esq., Jesse Morris, J. B Hampton.
Sedge Garden,	M. J. Crews, Esq., Wm. Marshall, J. G. Hill.
Winston,	H. A. Holder, Esq., R. J. Bell, George Foltz.

For Sheriff.

Bethania,	C. H. Hauser, Esq., Levin Grabbs, H. H. Butner.
Sides'	Thomas M. Hunter, Esq., Bennet Sprinkle, Samuel Kinnamon.
Lewisville,	John H. Stoltz, Esq., Asbury Harper, John Croom.
Stafford's,	Wm. L. Swaim, Esq., Alfred Ebert, Henry Shoaf.
Waughtown,	R. F. Linville, Esq., Moses Swaim, Risl Jenkins.
Kernersville,	John Lowry, Esq., Benjamin Elliott, J. S. Herman.
Adams'	M. H. Linville, Esq., Moses L. Whicker, George Linville.
Edmondson's,	R. L. Walker, Esq., Isaac Vanhoy, Moses Morris.
Sedge Garden,	N. F. Sullivan, Esq., William McMillan, Allen Flynt.
Winston,	J. P. Vest, Esq., Solomon Mickey, Andrew Burk.

June 12th, 1862. M. MASTEN, *Sheriff.*

PAINTS.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!

Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, Eng. Venitian Red,
Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, Indian Red,
Lamp Black, Litharge,
Raw and Burnt Umber,
Terra di Sienna, Drop Black,
Chinese Vermillion

Paints Ground in Oil.

Dark Richmond Green,
Prussian Blue,
Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Pure Raw Sienna,
are Raw Umber,
Pure Burnt Umber,
Lamp Black,
Terra di Sienna,

For sale at the DRUG STORE.
Salem October 4th, 1861

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnish ever brought the market, consisting of

No. 1 COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.;

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country.

Call at the SALEM DRUG STORE

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., July 1st, 1862.

Miss Charlotte Booze,	H. Marchall,
James B. Barrow,	J. McDonald & Son,
Lieut. W. L. Barrier,	Wm. J. McKaughan,
Mrs. S. Foy,	Willis Stevens 2,
Judian Hordes	John Smith,
Mrs. E. Hurt,	Thos. R. Tate or Mr.
Wm. Linville,	Willis,

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

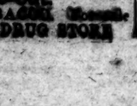
WILLIAM O. A. ERSKINE, P. M.
Salem, N. C., July 1st, 1862.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT

FOR THE

GOLDEN MORTAR!



THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store.

A. T. ZEVELY.
March, 1860. 50-tf.

Barrels Wanted

R. L. PATTERSON will pay 55 cents each for every good Flour Barrel delivered at his mill, Salem, Jan. 24, 1862.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by several members of the society, also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. C. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 26, 1861.

Reported a Fine Cut.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. Manufactured at the SALEM DRUG STORE

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS FOR 1862.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the *Press*. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized as much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. BLUM.
Salem, N. C., May, 1862.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!

AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administ'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage Licenses.	&c., &c. &c

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

SOUTHERN PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use o one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the
SALEM DRUG STORE,

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and WM. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville North Carolina. 49-tf

RICHMOND TYPE FOUNDRY.

The only Type Manufactory on Southern Soil

SOUTH OF BALTIMORE!!

THE Proprietors of the above Foundry have also united with it a complete

Printer's Furnishing Warehouse,

Having on hand, or furnishing to order, every article requisite for a Printing Office.

From a Rodkin

TO A

Ten-Cylinder Press.

WE CAN and WILL manufacture in Richmond as good an article, and at the same specimen prices, as any Foundry North. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the South.

HENRY L. PELOUSE & CO.

We refer to every Printer in this city. We also desire every Newspaper in the South to copy this advertisement for one month, sending us one copy of their paper, and receive their pay for such advertisement upon purchasing five times the amount of their bill from us.

H. L. P. & CO.
Richmond, Va.
Sept 20-4-23-tf

ORDNANCE PROCLAMATION.

Raleigh, March 24, 1862.

ALL PURE SALTPETRE delivered at the Ordnance Depot at Raleigh, within the next six months will be paid for at the rate of sixty cents a pound. All that is impure will be received and paid for at the rate of one cent per pound for all the pure it may contain. All communications on this subject should be addressed to Captain A. W. Lawrence, Ordnance Department, Raleigh, N. C.

J. G. MARTIN,
Assistant General and Chief of Ordnance.
March 26th, 1862. 48-1m

Census of North Carolina, 1860.

COUNTIES.	WHITE FREE INH.	FREE COL.	SLAVES.	TOTAL.
Alamance	7,266	431	2445	11855
Alexander	3,340	19	611	3970
Ascot	9,569	261	2851	12904
Alleghany	3,357	37	295	3689
Ashe	7,433	142	391	7966
Beaufort	9,173	729	5878	14779
Bertie	5,896	270	6186	12352
Bladen	6,332	435	5247	11964
Brunswick	4,576	260	3631	8406
Buncombe	10,923	100	1190	12804
Burke	6,942	219	2271	9432
Cabarrus	7,402	104	3040	10546
Caldwell	6,997	114	1088	7499
Camden	2,949	276	2127	5843
Carteret	6,664	162	1949	8185
Caswell	6,581	279	9356	16215
Catawba	9,038	23	1664	10386
Chatham	19,566	504	6346	17105
Cherokee	8,699	38	519	9106
Chowan	2,978	151	3713	9842
Cleaveland	10,103	109	2131	12348
Columbus	5,779	355	2263	8597
Craven	8,795	1283	6790	16878
Cumberland	9,561	978	5830	16369
Currituck	4,671	221	2594	7446
Davidson	13,378	147	3078	16601
Davie	6,001	101	2392	8494
Duplin	6,236	274	776	15756
Edgecombe	6,880	348	10108	17976
Forsyth	10,716	211	1764	12691
Franklin	6,490	561	7059	14110
Gaston	7,009	102	2199	9310
Gates	4,140	353	3909	8444
Granville	11,289	1121	11986	23396
Greene	2,296	152	3947	7925
Guilford	15,748	693	3625	20056
Halifax	5,542	2459	10340	19431
Harnett	5,351	104	2534	8039
Haywood	5,488		313	5801
Henderson	8 961	85	1382	10448
Hertford	3 948	1111	4445	9504
Hyde	4,682	259	2793	7734
Iredell	11,141	29	4177	15347
Jackson	5 941	6	284	5598
Johnston	10,548	193	4946	16687
Jones	2,919	102	3413	5730
Lenoir	4,903	177	3131	10211
Lincoln	6,000	80	2115	8195
Macon	5,390	115	519	6004
Madison	5,693	8	213	5904
Martin	5,435	451	4303	10189
McDowell	5,542	213	1305	7120
Mecklenburg	10,543	390	6541	17374
Montgomery	5,781	45	1823	7649
Moore	8,725	184	2518	11447
Nash	6,319	689	4781	11628
New Hanover	10,617	766	10832	21715
Northampton	5,949	656	6873	13378
Onslow	5,198	159	3499	8856
Orange	11,318	522	5106	16949
Pasquotank	4 473	1484	2963	8940
Perquimans	3,347	392	3569	7948
Person	5,796	348	5196	11931
Pitt	7 480	127	8473	16080
Polk	3,317	106	620	4043
Randolph	14,768	360	2645	16793
Richmond	5,911	345	5453	11009
Robeson	8,584	1450	5446	14490
Rockingham	10,021	407	6318	16746
Rowan	10 522	135	3929	14586
Rutherford	9,060	129	2391	11573
Sampson	9,106	489	7028	16623
Stanly	6,590	42	1169	7801
Stokes	7,847	86	2466	10499
Surry	8,943	184	1246	10379
Tyrrell	3,203	143	1597	4943
Union	8 903	53	5246	14202
Wake	16,470	1424	10733	28627
Warren	4 923	405	10401	15736
Washington	3 606	205	2465	6357
Watauga	4,771	82	104	4957
Wayne	8,721	734	5451	14906
Wilkes	13 280	261	1208	14749
Wilson	5 944	280	3196	9750
Yadkin	9,110	168	1433	10711
Yancey	8 229	64	302	8655
	631,469	30,097	331,081	992,667

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, ... 5 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, ... 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters, ... 2 cts.
Advertised letters. . . . . 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged double letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 500 miles, 20 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Weekly paper 10 cts. per quarter,
Semi-Weekly paper 20 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 30 cts. per quarter.

Papers published six times a week, 60 cents, Daily 70 cents per quarter.

On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

Semi-monthly 6 cents per quarter, or 4 cent for each number.

An additional cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 1½ ounces.

Bi-Monthly or Quarterly, 2 cent an ounce.

On Transient Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c., not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distances, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Franking privileges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditory of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to "official business."

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE "SOUTHERN MONTHLY."

A LITERARY MAGAZINE AT $3 A YEAR.

ALL ORIGINAL—BY SOUTHERN AUTHORS.

Its Aims are High—Its Support should be Cordial.

SOLDIER or Civilian who would see our Confederacy truly freed, extend your aid to build up an Independent Southern Literature! By fostering and encouraging it, you erect an enduring bulwark for Liberty that will defend you when armies are powerless. Give it your support now—It will repay you a thousand fold. Gallant armies on the battle field defend you against open foes—the Press, properly sustained, will do no less; it will protect you against more dangerous, because insidious ones. Call forth by active encouragement talented writers "to the manor born," and "gallant as an army with banners," will they in the dissemination of pure influences, and high aspirations, and true principles, fight the good fight of loyalty to our country against the wiley Northmen, who have spread broadcast over our fair land their noxious exhalations, through the medium of those Northern Periodicals, heretofore so much patronized by us. We offer you the SOUTHERN MONTHLY as an exponent of Southern Sentiments, Southern Policy, and Southern Institutions—a depository of Southern Literary and Scientific stock. It contains ninety-six pages of reading matter, embracing "Original Essays," "Southern Tales," "Southern Poetry," and "Biographical Sketches of Southern Men," It is embellished by "Portraits of Southern Men," and will in future have "Views of Southern Scenes."

Shall it have the support it deserves? We look for a large audience! We ask a full house. We look for 20,000 subscribers.

HUTTON & PRESTON, Publishers.
Memphis, February, 1862.

☞ Back Numbers, in Order only, can still be Supplied. ☜

PERMANENT GOVERNMENT OF THE Confederate States of America

PRESIDENT:

JEFFERSON DAVIS,

OF MISSISSIPPI.

VICE-PRESIDENT:

ALEX. H. STEPHENS,

OF GEORGIA.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

ALABAMA.
Wm. L. Yancy, Clement C. Clay.
ARKANSAS.
Robert W. Johnson, Charles B. Mitchell.
FLORIDA.
A. E. Maxwell, J. M. Baker.
GEORGIA.
Benjamin H. Hill, Robert Toombs.
LOUISIANA.
Edward Sparrow, H. T. Semmes.
MISSISSIPPI.
Albert G. Brown, James Phelan,
MISSOURI.
John B. Clark, R. S. Y. Peyton.
NORTH CAROLINA.
George Davis, Wm. T. Dortch.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
Robert W. Barnwell, James L. Orr.
TENNESSEE.
Langdon C. Haynes, Gustavus A. Henry.
TEXAS.
Louis T. Wigfall, W. S. Oldham.
KENTUCKY.
H. C. Burnett, William E. Simms.
VIRGINIA.
Not yet elected. Total number 26.

House of Representatives.

ALABAMA.
Thomas J Foster, W Chilton,
William R Smith, David Clopton,
John P Ralls, James L Pugh,
J L M Curry, E S Dargan,
Francis S Lyon.
ARKANSAS.
Felix S Balson Augustus H Garland,
Grandson D Royster, Thomas B Hanly.
FLORIDA.
James B Hawkins —— Hilton.
GEORGIA.
Julian Hartridge, William W Clark,
C J Munnerlyn Robert P Trippe,
Hines Holt, L J Gartrell,
A H Kenan, Hardy Strickland,
David W Lewis A R Wright.
KENTUCKY—Not yet elected.
LOUISIANA.
Charles J Villiere, Lucien J Dupre,
Charles M Conrad, John F. Lewis,
Duncan F Kenner, John Perkins, Jr.
MISSISSIPPI.
John J McRae, H C Chambers,
S W Clapp, O R Singleton,
Reuben Davis, E Barksdale,
Israel Welch.
MISSOURI.
John Hyer, W W Cook,
Casper W Bell, Thomas W Freeman
George W Vest, Thomas A Harris,
A H Conrow,
NORTH CAROLINA.
W N H Smith, Thomas S Ashe,
Robert R Bridgers, James R McLean,
Owen R Kenan, William Lander,
T D McDowell, B S Gaither,
Archibald Arrington, A T Davidson
SOUTH CAROLINA.
W W Boyce, John McQueen.
W Porcher Miles, James Farrar,
M L Bonham, L M Ager
TENNESSEE.
J T Heiskell, G W Jones,
W G Swann Thomas Mences,
W H Tebbs, J D C Atkins,
E L Gardenshire, —— Bullock,
H S Foote, David M Currin,
M P Gentry.
TEXAS.
John A Wilcox, Wm. B Wright,
Peter W Gray, Malcom Graham,
Claiborne C Herbert B F Sexton.
VIRGINIA.
M R H Garnett, William Smith,
John R Chamblin, Alex R Boteler,
John Tyler, John B Baldwin,
Roger A Pryor, Walter R Staples,
Thomas S Bocock, Walter Preston,
John Goode, Jr. Robert G Jenkins,
James P Holcombe, Robert Johnson,
Daniel C Dejarnette, Chas W Russell,
Total number 107.

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union acceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Secession.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous.
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 40
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	62 to 29
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee†		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Ratifica'n.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13, '61	87 to 6
Georgia,	March 16, '61	96 to 5
Louisiana,	March 21, '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 23, '61	68 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30, '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3, '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 22, '61	140 to 29
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee, (conv. popular vote 61,170)		

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency, Henry T. Clark Governor of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Oct. 3rd, 1861.

IN pursuance of the power given me by the 19th section of "the Constitution, and by and with the said Council of State, I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State, of all bacon, pork, beef, leather, men's shoes, woolen goods, jeans, linseys and blankets except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Government, or of this Government.

The order of the 13th ult., is hereby revoked. The Adjutant General is directed to take the necessary means to carry this order into effect.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 3rd day of October, A. D. 1861.

HENRY T. CLARK.
By the Governor:
Geo. W. Mordecai, Private Secretary.
Oct. 4, 1861.

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All persons are hereby forewarned not to settle with or pay any money to any person except myself, as I am the only person authorized to receive the same.

Nov. 18, 1861. 37-tf